

# TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 45

OCTOBER 19, 1933

No. 7



**JACOBS**  
Reinforced "Verybest" Lug Strap

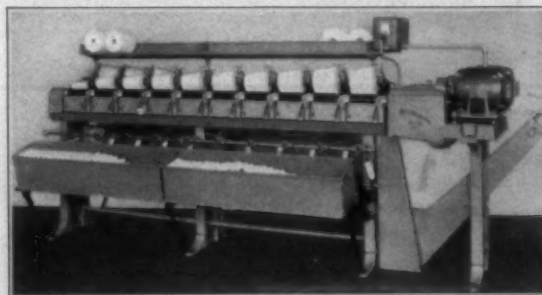
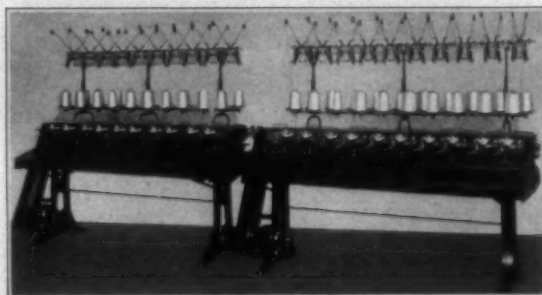
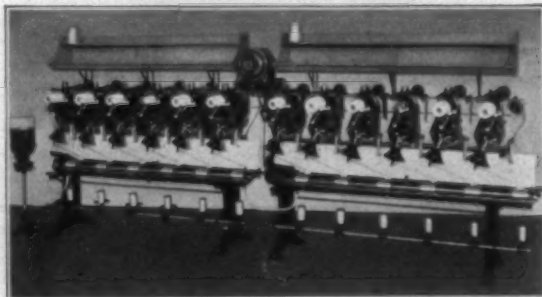
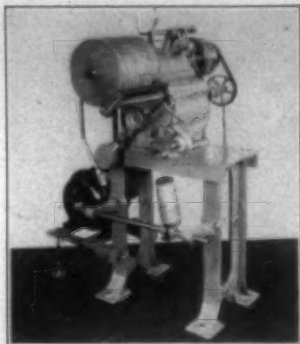
The Jacobs Reinforced "Verybest" Lug Strap is substantially reinforced where the wear and stress develop, namely, slots, sides, and bend. That is why we can guarantee these lug straps to wear twice as long as any other type of fabric or leather lug strap.

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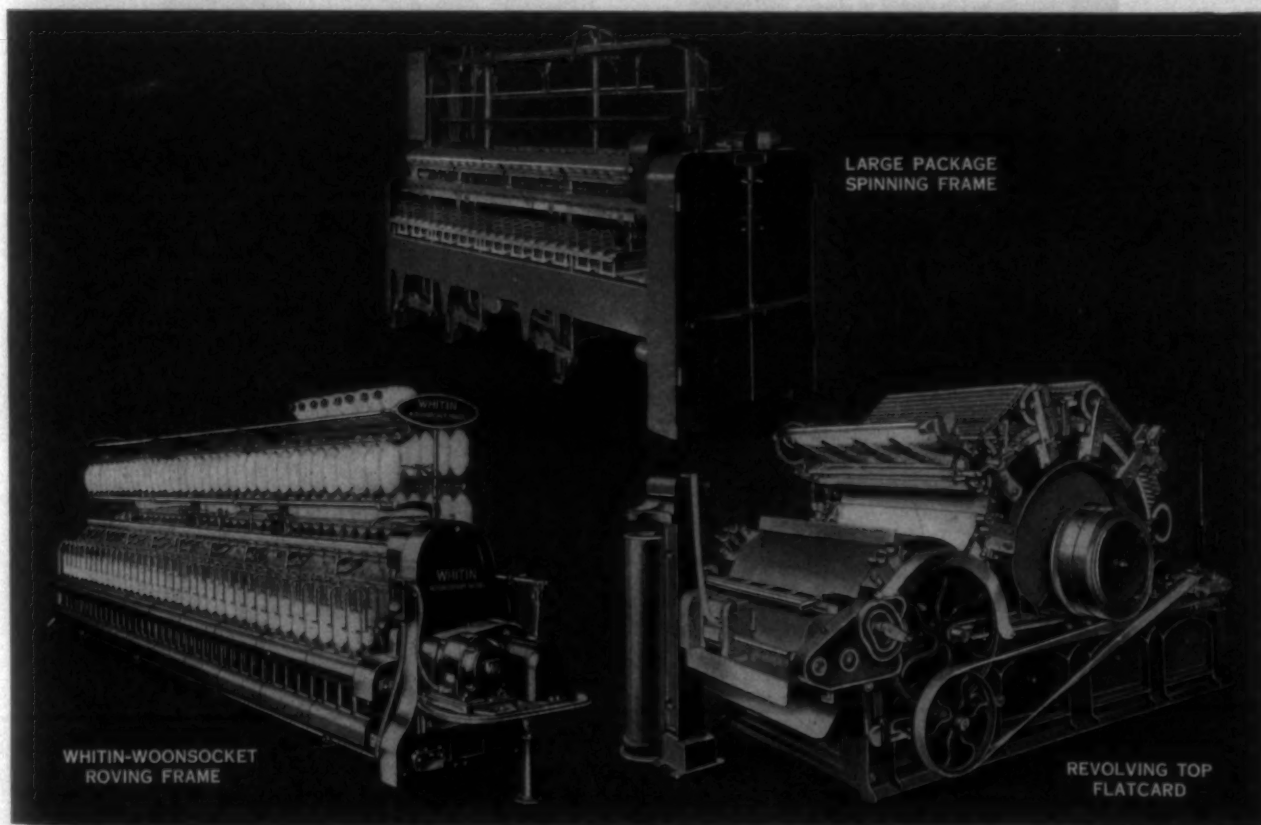
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A commonplace old phrase, but applied only to the proven friend or product. It is synonymous with quality and excellence. There is more than a coincidence in the fact that at a recent sale of used textile machinery WHITIN Cards, Roving Frames, Twisters and Spinning Frames were purchased at from two to four times the prices paid for similar machines of competitive makes. The reasons were built into the machines themselves.

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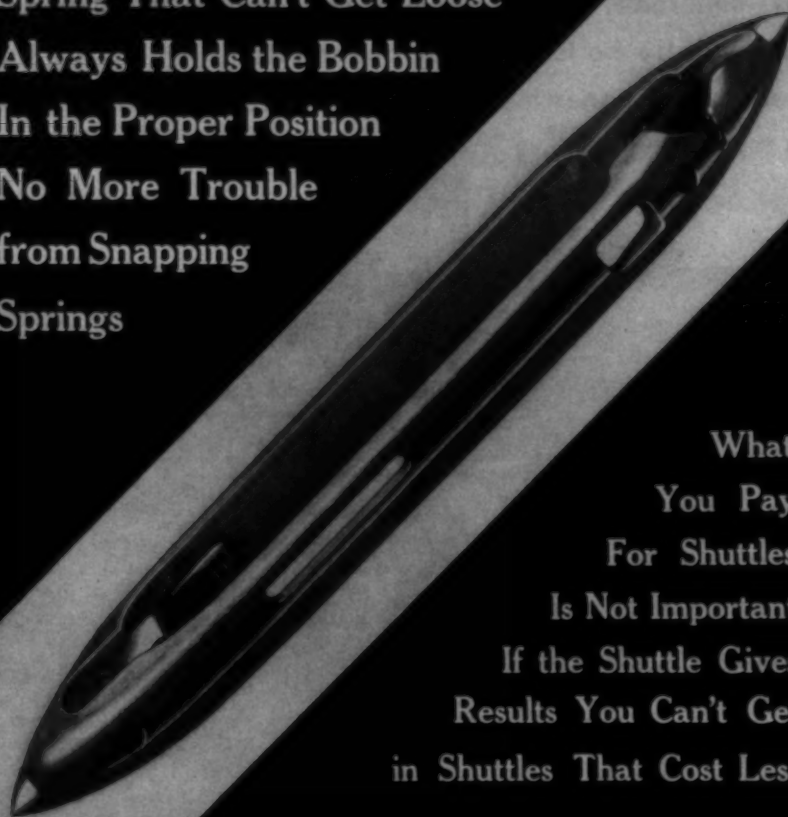
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# TEXTILE BULLETIN



VOL. 45—No. 7

OCTOBER 19, 1933

## Limitation of Productive Equipment is Essential Part of Cotton-Textile Code \*

BY B. B. GOSSETT\*

WHEN the cotton textile code was approved by the President it contained a significant clause with respect to the installation of additional productive machinery for cotton manufacturing. Unlike most sections of the Code this clause originally was not mandatory. In order to make it effective, and have it possess the same force as other sections of the Code, it was provided that initial steps should be taken by the Code authority of our industry. The necessary initiative has now been exercised and a recommendation of the Code

fore, the cotton textile code, in its present form, provides for the registration of all looms and spindles in place in cotton mills. It also requires that before additional looms and spindles can be installed, except for replacement or balancing purposes, that application must be made to the Administrator for a certificate authorizing such installation.

While it is not news, I may remind you in passing that for many years there have been more spindles and looms in the industry than could be profitably employed. The number of spindles idle last year and the early part of this year amounted to 26.3 per cent of the total spindles in place, or a monthly average of over eight million idle spindles. Within the past five years there have at times been as many as twelve million idle spindles.

In the formulation of the cotton textile code it was anticipated that many of these idle spindles would resume operation and give employment to many thousands of workers. These anticipations have been realized, employment under the code having increased to a very pronounced extent. Reports show that the number of employees now on mill payrolls is 140,000 in excess of last March. Nevertheless there are still many idle spindles. For instance, the latest figures from the Bureau of Census show that 4,900,000 spindles did not run at any time during the month of August.

In view of these facts, it is at once obvious that there is no need for expanding the industry's equipment in order to compensate for the reduction in the work week and the limitation of the running time of productive machinery to 80 hours, both of which are mandatory under the code. In imposing the limitation of 80 hours per week on productive machinery the National Recovery Administration recognized a deep-seated problem in our industry. It recognized that there is more equipment in existence than can be operated profitably. It realized that absence of any restriction under the code would leave the industry in the same chaotic condition (or even worse) that has existed for a number of years prior to the code. Natural impulses must be reckoned with. Any tendency of mills located in low-cost areas, or mills that had hitherto run two or more shifts to compensate for code restrictions by the purchase of additional machinery, should be effectively curbed. If the code placed no hindrance upon such installations it is easy to see that one of the most beneficial effects that the industry has anticipated from the cotton textile code would be nullified. Indeed, in

(Continued on Page 24)



B. B. GOSSETT

authority to the Administrator of the National Recovery Act, imposing certain restrictions on the installation of additional spindles and looms, has now been approved.

The Institute furnished all mills subject to the cotton textile code with a copy of this recommendation on September 15th and on October 2nd formal notice was mailed all mills advising that the recommendation had been approved by the Administrator as of October 1st. There-

\*Mr. Gossett is Chairman of the Plant Extension Committee of the Cotton-Textile Industry Committee and also a member of the latter committee. His remarks on control of plant extension were made at the Annual Meeting of the Cotton-Textile Institute in New York on October 18th.

# Test Methods For Cotton Yarns

THE American Society for Testing Materials, in its latest publication, recommends the following methods for yarn testing, the recommendations being prepared by Committee D-13 on Textile Materials:

## METHODS OF TESTING

### Strength

Two test methods are given, the skein test for single yarn and the single strand test for single and plied yarns. A Preferred and Alternative Method for each test is given. The Alternative Method can be used where routine testing is done on a large scale. The Preferred Method should always be used in case of dispute.

#### STRENGTH, SINGLE YARN, SKEIN PREFERRED

**Skein Test (Preferred Method)**—A standard skein (120 yd.) shall be broken after conditioning of tubes or bobbins selected for test for 12 hours or of skeins for at least 3 hours in an atmosphere of 65 per cent relative humidity, 70° F. (21° C.) An automatic power yarn tester of inclination balance type, the maximum capacity of which shall be determined in accordance with a table of machine specifications, shall be used. The drums of the testing machine shall consist of cylindrical spools not less than one inch in diameter and not less than one inch in width, so supported that at least one shall turn freely upon its axis. The speed of the pulling jaw shall be 12 in. per minute. Any yarn reel having a 1½-yd. perimeter may be used in preparing the skeins. For filling-wound yarns or yarns on cones, where the yarn is drawn from the top, a speed of 100 to 300 r.p.m. of reel shall be used. For warp-wound yarns or yarn on parallel tubes where the yarn is drawn from the side, a speed of 20 to 30 r.p.m. of reel shall be used. On reels that have only one pigtail guide, the tension shall be applied by making one full wrap of the yarn around the guide. On reels using two or more guides, the yarn shall pass straight through the guides onto the reel, the angles of the guides supplying the necessary tension. Judgment must be used in regard to the amount of tension required on yarns having little or a large amount of twist. Three tests from each of four bobbins from every case of yarn shall be made.

**Strength Yarn on Beams (Skein Test for Yarn on Beams)**—Yarn received on beams shall be given the skein test and skeins shall be prepared in the following manner: Place the beam containing the yarn to be tested on two bearings sufficiently high from the floor so that the beam can be turned easily. Directly in front of the beam and at least 15 ft. from the beam, a small table shall be placed, the top of which will be approximately the same height as the top of the beam of yarn. On this table a standard yarn reel shall be placed directly in front of the beam. A small crank arm shall be attached to one end of the beam shaft. Four ends of yarn, taken from the beam, shall be attached to the yarn reel in the regular manner, such as is done when testing yarn from bobbins. One operative shall turn the beam slowly in the proper direction so that the yarn will unwind, and the second operative shall turn the reel fast enough to take up the yarn as it comes off the beam. This operation shall be continued until 120 yd. or the desired length for testing has been taken from the beam. The four skeins shall then be taken from the reel and tested in the regular manner. If it should be necessary to test more ends, the same method of testing shall be followed.

NOTE.—In using these beams after these ends have been taken off, a set of spools containing the same kind of yarn as is on the

beam can be placed in behind the beam on a small creel, to fill out the number of ends that have been used for testing. When the ends come up on the beams that have been used for testing, the auxiliary spools in back of the beams can be broken out.

**Single Strand Test (Preferred Method)**—Single strands shall be broken after conditioning the tubes or bobbins for 12 hours in an atmosphere of 65 per cent relative humidity, 70° F. (21° C.) A single strand tester of proper capacity with the jaws set 10 in. between grips and having a speed of pulling jaw of 12 in. per minute shall be used. The average of 4 breaks from each of 10 bobbins shall be the average strength.

#### STRENGTH, PLYED YARNS, SINGLE STRAND PREFERRED

**Plied Yarns (Preferred Method)**—Plied yarns, except standard tire cord, shall be subjected to the single strand break after conditioning for 12 hours on spools or tubes selected for test, in an atmosphere of 65 per cent relative humidity and 70° F. (21° C.) A single strand tester of proper capacity with the jaws set 10 in. between grips and having a speed of pulling jaw of 12 in. per minute shall be used. The average of 4 breaks from each of 10 spools or tubes shall be reported as the average strength.

#### STRENGTH ALL YARNS, ALTERNATIVE METHOD

**Skein and Single Strand (Alternate Method)**—Skeins or single strands of yarn either single or plied, prepared in accordance with foregoing instructions, shall be broken under natural humidity conditions at time of test. The results thus obtained shall be reduced to a common basis of standard moisture regain equal to 7 per cent of the bone-dry weight.

#### MOISTURE REGAIN DETERMINATION

To determine moisture regain present in samples, the several skeins shall be weighed collectively, immediately after testing, under natural moisture conditions which obtain at the time of test. The skeins shall then be placed in the basket of an oven at a temperature of 105 to 110° C. (221 to 230° F.) and dried to constant weight. The moisture regain is then computed as the percentage of the dry weight.

#### CORRECTION TO STANDARD REGAIN

(a) The following formula shall then be applied, based on the assumption that the standard moisture regain of cotton yarns is 7 per cent of the dry weight, that the actual percentage regain is between the limits of 3 and 7 per cent of the dry weight and that for 1 per cent of moisture regain there is an increase of 6 per cent in the tensile strength of the yarn.

$$\text{Tensile strength corrected to standard moisture regain} = \frac{(\text{Tensile strength from machine reading}) \times 142}{100 + (6 \times \text{actual percentage regain})}$$

**Example.**—With a skein of yarn broken under natural conditions showing a tensile strength of 120 lb. as read from the machine dial, and which by weighing before and after drying the skein was found to contain a moisture regain equal to 5 per cent of the bone-dry weight, the tensile strength corrected to a common basis of 7 per cent moisture regain would be:

$$\text{Corrected tensile strength} = \frac{120 \times 142}{100 + (6 \times 5)} = 131 \text{ lb.}$$

(b) Moisture regain tests shall be made periodically during the hours of testing as the natural humidity conditions are found to vary.

## STRENGTH CORRECTION TO SIZE

The average tensile strength shall be corrected to the specified size as determined in accordance with Sections 14, 15 and 16, by the following formula:

$$\text{Corrected tensile strength} = \text{Actual avg. strength} \times \frac{\text{Actual avg. size}}{\text{Specified size}}$$

## SIZE OR YARN NUMBER

## SIZE OF SINGLE YARNS, PREFERRED METHOD

The size of all standard skeins used in the skein strength test described in Section 6 shall be determined immediately after being broken. In case the single strand test is made, the standard skein shall be repared for the size determination at the time of the break and the size determined immediately. The size of 60-yd. bundles prepared from beams as described in Section 7 shall be determined as soon as possible after conditioning and one test from each beam shall be reported as the average size. The balance to be used in this test shall be accurate to 0.25 per cent of the standard size of the yarn. When the balance does not indicate the size directly, the yarn number of size may be calculated from the formula:

$$\text{Yarn number or size} = \frac{\text{Length in yards of single yarn} \times 7000 \text{ (grs. in 1 lb.)}}{\text{Weight in grains}} \times \frac{840 \text{ (yards of No. 1 cotton yarn per lb.)}}{\text{Weight in grains}}$$

## SIZE OF PLIED YARNS, PREFERRED METHOD

In determining the size of plied yarns, the skein shall be prepared in accordance with Table I, and the size shall

TABLE I.

Equivalent Singles Size	Yds. for Test	Conversion Formula	Number of Tests Per Case of Yarn
20's and above	60	Size $\div$ 2 = Ply size	3 from each of 4 spools or tubes
3's to 20's	24	Size $\div$ 5 = Ply size	3 from each of 4 spools or tubes
Below 3's	12	Size $\div$ 10 = Ply size	3 from each of 4 spools or tubes

be determined after conditioning of tubes or spools selected for test for 12 hours or of skeins for at least 3 hours, in an atmosphere of 65 per cent relative humidity, and 70° (21° C.) Any yarn reel having a 1½-yd. perimeter may be used in preparing the skeins. For filling-wound yarns or yarn on cones, a speed of 100 to 300 r.p.m. of reel shall be used. For warp-wound yarns or yarn on parallel tubes, a speed of 20 to 30 r. p.m. of reel shall be used. On reels that have only one pigtail guide, the tension shall be applied by making one full wrap of the yarn around the guide. On reels using two or more guides, the yarn shall pass straight through the guides onto the reel, the angles of the guides supplying the necessary tension.

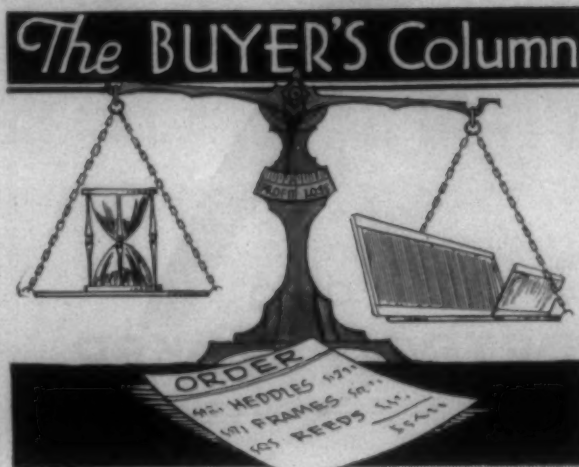
## SIZE OF ALL YARNS, ALTERNATE METHOD

All yarns used in the alternative method of testing for strength (Section 10) shall be sized under natural humidity conditions at the time of test. Plied yarns shall be prepared in skeins in accordance with Table I. The moisture regain shall then be determined as specified in Section 11, and results corrected to a common basis of standard moisture regain equal to 7 per cent of the bone-dry weight by means of the formula:

$$\text{Size corrected to standard moisture regain} = \frac{\text{Size} \times (100 + \text{actual percent age regain})}{107}$$

The average of these tests shall be the average size of case, bale, ball chain or beam warp of yarn.

(Continued on Page 27)



# What Constitutes "A Good Buy"

by  
*Blackie*

In a nut-shell, it is—as far as loom harness equipment is concerned—the obtaining of the most productive item at the lowest cost.

But the productivity of an article cannot be gauged or measured in its unused condition.

Salesman's talk is cheap.

The article must be used and tested—not for a few days or weeks—but year after year under every conceivable condition.

It must cut down operating costs.

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Two heddles may look alike, but the finish or the shape of the eye of one will differentiate between an inferior or an advantageous buy, because one will increase production and eliminate the seconds, while the other will give the ordinary results.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., with two large modern plants located in Philadelphia, Pa. and Greenville, S. C., has been serving the successful mills for over a generation because they supply more than merely good merchandise.



**The Price of a  
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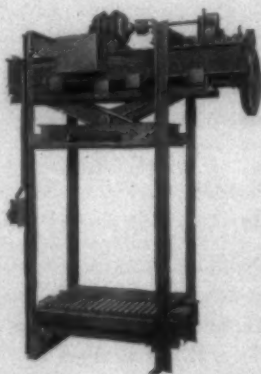
**YOU** can burn up the price of a Detroit Stoker in a year or so—by doing without the stoker.

Or you can install Detroit Stokers and use less expensive grades of coal in smaller quantities, producing the same amount of steam, and earning back the investment on the stokers in savings effected.

A type and size for every service. Write for Bulletin, "Economical Steam Generation in the South."

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## Cotton Control

Cotton is a world crop. Between 40 and 48 per cent is produced outside of the United States. If we don't grow it, other countries will. Present indications are that cotton production in foreign countries for 1933-34 will be somewhat larger than last season. Foreign cotton acreage was increased and production costs were less. We reduced acreage in an effort to reduce production. Can we be assured of world co-operation in the movement to drastically curtail acreage next year?

If successful, the efforts now being made to reduce the area planted to cotton in this country next season to 25,000,000 acres would mean a crop of probably 8,600,000 bales, the smallest American cotton crop in a decade under normal growing conditions. With a carryover of world cotton this season approximately 11,600,000 bales which is about 1,500,000 bales less than last year, reserves are still far above normal end-season stocks of around 5,000,000 bales. Is the United States alone to carry the burden of acreage curtailment?

There has been an increase in world consumption of American cotton under recent low prices with exports for August the largest on record. The combined domestic consumption in August and export figures gave the largest disappearance of American cotton in history for that month, more than 1,119,000 bales. Extreme caution is necessary that we do not carry our acreage curtailment plans too far without securing adequate co-operation of foreign cotton growing countries to proportionately reduce acreage. Can such a co-operative agreement be secured?

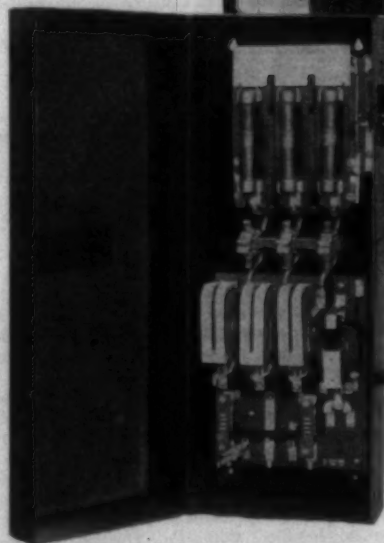
In view of the fact that more than half of American cotton is sold abroad to drastically reduce our production without some understanding with foreign growers is likely to leave American growers in a more difficult position than they are in now. Foreign cotton area always increases when the price of the American staple remains at a high level for any length of time. We cannot afford to have cotton follow the course of rubber when due to the attempted restriction of rubber growing prices were forced abnormally high, and other countries began to increase their rubber production until the older rubber growing regions saw their supposed monopoly pass into other hands.

Much progress has been made in growing cotton in foreign countries, although most of it in quality and length of staple is not comparable to American cotton. Better quality American staple has so far helped us to maintain our competitive place and we have continued to furnish between 50 and 60 per cent of the world's raw cotton requirements. For this reason any further plan for the curtailment of American cotton acreage should carry with it the grower's guarantee that in so far as he is able he will grow better and longer staple cotton.

On the basis of grade and staple analyses, marked improvement in American cotton has been made in the past four years. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics says that 20 per cent of the 1929 crop was found to be shorter than  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch in length of staple but only 6 per cent of the 1932 crop was found to be shorter than  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch. Undoubtedly the increase in quality of American cotton benefited American growers at a time when world stocks have been excessive. And undoubtedly the large quantity of short staple cotton on hand has helped to depress world prices. We suggest that the extra short staple, inferior and unspinnable cotton now included in the total carry-over figures be segregated and let us get at the real facts as to how much better quality staple is available.—*Manufacturers Record*.

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**A MAGNETIC  
STARTER AND  
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ALL UNDER ONE  
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**W**HY waste space and increase costs by installing a line switch and a magnetic starter separately? G-E combination magnetic switches now combine these two devices in one compact unit. They're very easy to install — just mount near the motor, bring in the leads through the convenient conduit outlets, and the job is done. The combination is completely wired.

G-E combination magnetic switches are safe; with the cover open, the circuit cannot be closed. With the circuit closed, the cover cannot be opened. Consider these two important safety factors.

In order that you may quickly and easily check the motor current at any time, these switches are so designed that they may be provided with convenient test jacks.

Write for a copy of our bulletin GEA-1587, which describes and illustrates these money-saving switches. Address the nearest G-E office, or General Electric, Dept. 68-201, Schenectady, N. Y.

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**GENERAL  ELECTRIC**

# THE COTTON FABRIC STYLIST

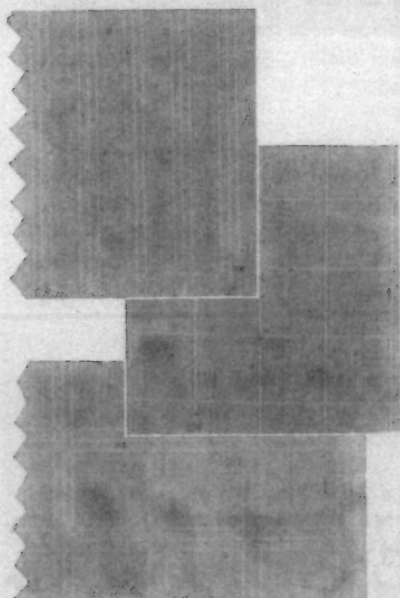
A PAGE DEVOTED TO HIS PROBLEMS

by *Harwood*

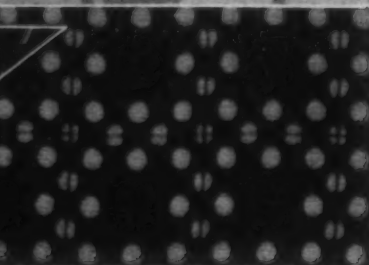
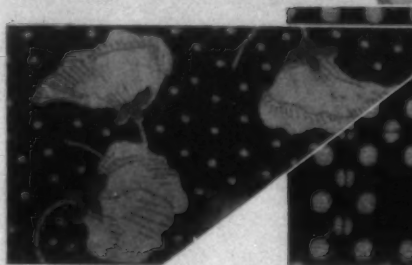
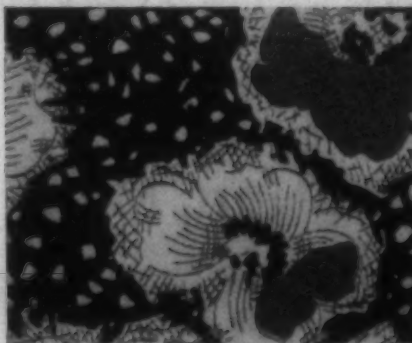
The beaches of France are attractively decorated these days with pretty girls in shorts for such is the climate of that delectable country that somewhere in it, it is always summer. The shorts are made of cotton, of course, and cleverly seamed and pressed to give grace to the figure. Most frequently they are white with a girdle or shoulder knot, or both, made of blue and white or red and white foulard. Red, white and blue is still the favored color scheme for beach clothes in France—Lanvin's pale blue is outstanding for spectator sports clothes, and her pale pink is ultra style. Vionnet's burnt orange is a new sports shade which is very promising for Palm Beach and next spring in this country.

## The Short of It

But to get back to the French vogue for shorts. Cotton manufacturers in preparing their lines for the coming season should keep in mind the requirements of this type of garment. While Frenchwomen are par-



*Dots are cleverly used in the new prints*



*Stripes and crossbars for lingerie trimmings and children's wear*

tial to plain fabrics for their shorts, it is by no means certain that young America will follow suit—so look to your stripes, straight and diagonal, your little checks and fine mixtures—you will have need of them!

Crisp cottons of all kinds can count upon French indorsement. Asked what he was concentrating upon for spring, the head of a great French fabric house said—“Fancy organdies!” This is a logical development, since crisp fabrics such as tafetas, faille and slipper satin were much to the fore in the winter openings of the Paris dressmakers.

## Plaids—Stripes—Dots

Never in all the history of fashion have more plaids been worn than were seen in France during the past season—and Lyons is going right on making them—gay plaids in such color combinations as red, sapphire blue and bright green—orange, jade and brown—and, of course, the bright red, white and blue beloved of the French. From Biarritz comes the news that stripes and dots are also being used for beach clothes. Striped blouses, for instance, with plain pajamas and dotted blouses with plain cotton and linen sports suits.

## Blouses to the Fore

Every woman is going to have a lot of pretty cotton blouses this spring—so don't neglect blouse patterns in prints and woven designs. This means foulard effects and the kind of designs one sees on printed silks. And don't think you can follow the silk people—the day is passed when the thing which was smart on silks this year is good

enough for cottons next season. Cottons are now high style and if you should forget it, the public will not.

## Chinese Designs

Much has been said and written upon the Chinese influence. The writer of this article has just returned from Paris where she saw exactly what that style center has done along these lines. The Chinese idea there was most strongly evidenced in the silhouette, the colors, and the kinds of fabrics used. Chinese patterns, with the exception of a few crepe satins printed with Chinese motifs in gold or silver, were to be seen only in embroideries. This does not mean that Chinese patterns may not be good in prints in this country—but the idea should be handled with the greatest discretion. Very, very simple Chinese effects are chic and charming—elaborate Oriental designs are in the worst sort of taste except when confined to extremely limited usage—so don't make a lot of them to feel bad about.

## That Which Glitters

Materials in which metal is introduced were one of the outstanding successes of the winter collections in Paris. The gold and silver was introduced in most cases with the greatest discretion so that the fabrics were quite suitable for day and even street wear. One fabric used by many of the houses was a wool with tiny metal pin dots widely spaced all over its surface. This was used for suits and coats as well as dresses. The dots were woven in the French fabric—but cotton may be printed most successfully with metal. It's an idea worth thinking about!

# Would Amend Textile Code to Include Finishing, Thread and Mercerizing Operations

At a hearing before NRA in Washington, George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, urged that the Cotton-Textile Code be amended to include the operations of thread manufacture, mercerizing and finishing. In part Mr. Sloan said:

## CONSOLIDATION OF THE COTTON AND RAYON CODES

It has not been and is not the policy of the committee which was constituted the Code Authority for the industry to seek to extend the boundaries of the code to those branches of the industry which logically would fall within it unless those branches themselves felt that such consolidation was desirable.

Certain of these branches set out to propose their own separate codes. Seventy per cent of woven rayon is manufactured in cotton mills, but the rayon weavers in the first instance proposed a separate code. This branch of the business, however, was so interwoven with the cotton business, looms being used interchangeably for these products, that after a hearing had been had on the separate code, in which the importance of the same machine hour limitation and the same wage minimum had been developed, the President by executive order amended the definition of the industry so as to include the weaving of rayon.

At the same time, in making that amendment, it was recognized that there was a problem of overlapping in that rayon was also woven in silk mills and that the same reasons of convenience which made it important that the weaving of rayon in cotton mills be carried on under the same code provisions as the weaving of cotton might make it desirable that the weaving of rayon in silk mills be carried on under the provisions of the silk code. Accordingly, it was provided in the executive order that silk mills which were engaged in weaving rayon might elect not to come under this consolidated code, and the silk mills having rayon weaving operations have for the most part elected to withdraw those rayon operations from the operations of this code, and the problem of overlapping was thus effectively solved by the Recovery Administration.

## COTTON AND RAYON FINISHING

Almost immediately after the adoption of our code, consideration was given by the finishers to the formulation of a separate code applicable to the finishing operations and an executive order was obtained applying to the finishing end of the industry the basic provisions of the cotton code with a slight modification as to minimum wage. Consideration of the problem, however, led to the conclusion that the same line of reasoning which had resulted in the consolidation of rayon and cotton weaving indicated that the cotton and rayon finishing operations ought not to be segregated from the fundamental rayon and cotton weaving part of the industry. Mills weaving cotton and rayon, or cotton alone, and finishing their own products, are so numerous, and their finishing operations so closely interwoven with the other operations of these plants, that to attempt to disentangle and cut off those various operations in the same plant to place them under

the authority of separate and divergent codes would be impracticable.

The finishing operations in these mills were already being conducted under the Cotton Textile Code and the logical course seemed to all to be to extend the operations of the consolidated cotton and rayon code to the cotton and rayon finishing operations of the job finishers as well as the mill finishers. That is one of the effects of the amendments which we now propose.

We have to meet here a problem of overlapping such as I have said was met at the time of the amendment of the cotton code to extend to rayon weaving. There are silk mills which, while they finish but little cotton, finish, I understand, substantial amounts of rayon. It is not the desire of our industry to extend the authority of its code into silk finishing plants to control any rayon finishing operations. It is entirely agreeable to our industry committee and, we understand, to the finishing branch of the industry, to have exempted by the President, either by appropriate provision of this code or by executive order, as the Recovery Administration may deem preferable, the rayon operations of the silk mills or, indeed, even in a plant running all-rayon fabrics exclusively, where by reason of location and affiliation such exemption is considered appropriate by the Administration.

## THREAD

One of the branches of the industry which very clearly should have been completely included under the operations of this code from the outset is the manufacture of cotton thread. The operation of the manufacture of thread begins with the spinning of yarn, which is already under the code, and there is neither logic nor practicability in arbitrarily attempting to cut in two what in integrated plants is a naturally connected operation and therefore a part of an operation under the cotton code. Confusion has been avoided by the fact that the thread people applied for and secured an executive order making applicable the basic provisions of the Cotton Textile Code to thread operations.

## MERCERIZING

The next branch of the industry to which these amendments relate is the manufacturing of mercerized cotton yarn. This branch of the industry is already under the code and has complied with it from the start and the amendment which affects it relates to a definition of the productive machinery characteristic of this branch of the industry so as to bring the operation of this machinery under the same 80-hour limitation which generally prevails in the industry.

## SPECIFIC AMENDMENTS

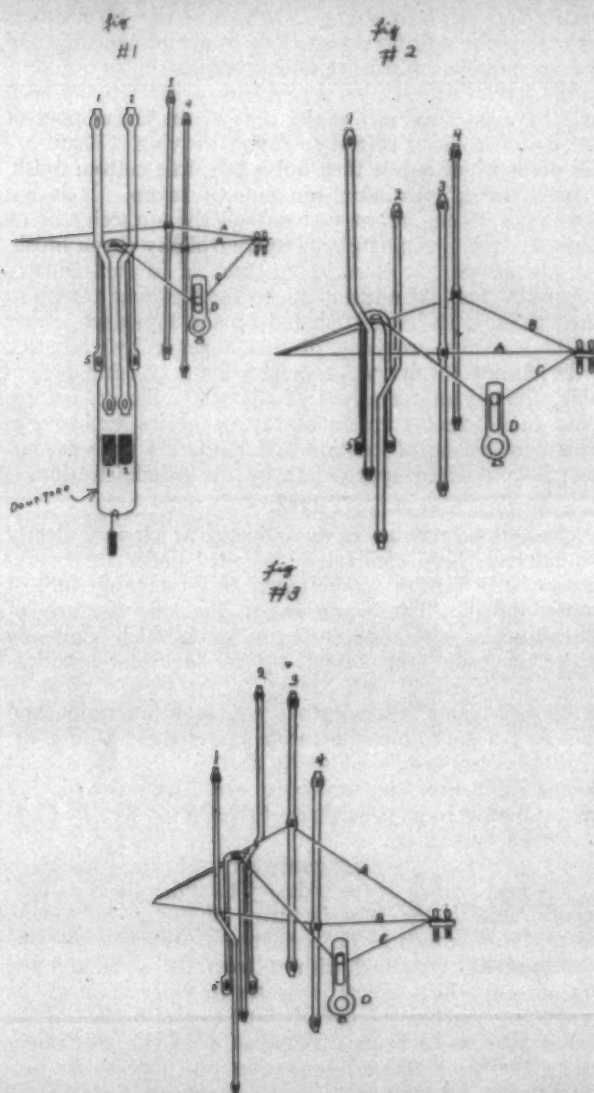
Coming to the specific amendments, the first important change is in specifically including, what is already included so far as cotton and rayon weaving mills are concerned, namely, the finishing of woven cotton, rayon or synthetic fibre fabrics, and, of course, cotton or rayon fabrics which have some admixture of other fibres; also specifically including all steps in the manufacture of cotton thread.

(Continued on Page 22)

# Three End Leno or Spanish Marquisette

(By H. H. Wood)

The question has often been asked, "What is the simplest leno weave run on a dobby loom with the least equipment?" This is a three end weave, two ends weaving plain being tied down with one leno or crossing thread on every pick. The drawing, Fig. 1, shows how this weave is drawn. Using four harness frames, two for the leno doupe and two for the plain weave. This weave requires a slackener bar, but does not require a jumper motion as does the two end leno.



First, we have two doup standards, No. 1 mounted on first harness frame and No. 2 mounted on second harness frame. Doup needle No. 5 is placed in slot of doup standard Nos. 1 and 2. With thread C drawn through needle eye and under slackener bar, this slackener bar is held down by spring which is fastened to floor beneath loom. This allows it to raise and lower in the slot of slackener bar stand. This slot is four inches long. This takes care of slack in doup yarn when doup needle is raised or lowered and at the same time prevents doup

thread C from interfering with weaving of plain threads A and B. Thread A is drawn through heddle three and through slot between doup standard one and two. Thread B is drawn through heddle four and is likewise drawn through slot between doup standard one and two.

In Fig. 1 is shown a doup yoke which is used to seat doup needles when harness are level. This yoke consists of a piece of round or flat wire which is bent so as to hold heddle bars which are run through hole in bottom of doup needle and must not interfere with frames Nos. 1 and 2. There is a spring fastened beneath loom to hold this doup yoke, allowing it to raise or lower as doup needle is raised or lowered.

Fig. 2 shows doup standard No. 2 lowered with doup standard No. 1 raised carrying doup needle and thread C to top of shed on right hand of threads A and B. Thread A is lowered while thread B is raised.

Fig. 3 shows doup standard No. 1 lowered with doup standard No. 2 raised carrying doup needle 5 and thread C to top of shed at left side of threads A and B. Thread A is raised and thread B is lowered. The continuation of these two positions in Figs. 2 and 3 will give you a three end leno weave.

## An Industrial Opportunity

America's dependence on foreign pulpwood and paper is drawing to a close. Experiments have proved that a good grade of white newsprint can be made from Southern pine and developments have followed rapidly as research chemists overcome one difficulty after another.

Now Dr. Charles H. Herty, research chemist in charge of the Georgia pulp and paper laboratory at Savannah, after showing that newsprint paper can be made from Southern pine trees only seven years old, which will afford a perpetual supply of the pulpwood, has announced that recent tests indicate that millions of cords of pulpwood in Southern pine trees abandoned after turpentine and too small for lumber make excellent paper. Based on a most conservative estimate 6,500,000 cords of pulpwood are available as a source of raw material while J. E. Lockwood, consulting engineer of the naval stores industry, estimates that in abandoned turpentine trees less than nine inches in diameter there is a potential pulpwood supply of more than 26,000,000 cords with a value of \$78,000,000. This assures a valuable supply of domestic pulpwood for several years and gives new value to timber stands that have been considered practically worthless.

Logs from the small turpentine trees are said by Dr. Herty to have been readily and completely converted into sulphite pulp and groundwood. From the pulp excellent sheets of white standard newsprint were produced by the usual commercial methods.

What is now needed is initiative and capital to establish the beginning of a giant industry that will add to employment and make it unnecessary to send money abroad for foreign pulpwood and paper.—*Manufacturers Record*.

## Form Football League

Greenville, S. C.—The first textile football league in the nation has been formed in Spartanburg County, and plans are to begin an eight-game schedule Saturday, October 14th, with four teams as members. The group will be known as the Spartanburg County Textile Football League. Spartan, Acadia, Beaumont and Pacolet Mills make up the league. With the wealth of material being turned out each year by textile high schools and colleges it is believed some flashy aggregations will result.

# Condor Compensated

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## PERSONAL NEWS

O. W. Meeks has resigned as overseer weaving Georgia-Kincaid Mills No. 2, Griffin, Ga.

Jack Kilgore has become overseer weaving at the Georgia-Kincaid Mills No. 2, Griffin, Ga.

R. P. Sweeney, of Greenville, S. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

William F. Sumner, who has been with the Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C., for some years, has been promoted to the position of superintendent.

C. W. Günter has been promoted to assistant superintendent of the Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C.

Arthur L. Newman is president, Benjamin Mosher, treasurer, and M. C. Ramm, resident manager, of the reorganized Danville Silk Mills, Danville, Va.

Allan B. Sibley has been appointed assistant superintendent of the Laurens Cotton Mills, Laurens, S. C. He has been with the mills for the last four years as designer and cost accountant and is a textile graduate of Georgia Tech.

J. B. Rhinehardt has resigned his position with the Hartsville Dyeing and Print Works, Hartsville, S. C., to become assistant overseer of spinning at the Loray plant of Manville-Jenckes Company, Gastonia, N. C. He is a graduate of the Clemson College Textile School, class of 1932.

John A. McFalls has resigned as superintendent of the Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C., to become identified with the Morgan Mills, Laurinburg, N. C., in an executive capacity. He is one of the best known mill superintendents in the South and is chairman of the Board of Governors of the Southern Textile Association.

O. Max Gardner, former Governor of North Carolina, who is president of the Cleveland Cloth Mills and also general counsel for the rayon industry, with headquarters in Washington, has resigned his position as a member of the Democratic National Committee.

Ben E. Geer, former textile executive and at present a member of the National Industrial Relations Board, will be formally installed as president of Furman University, Greenville, S. C., on October 28th. Mr. Geer was elected to head the Baptist institution back in August. Dr. W. P. Few, president of Duke University, and Dr. E. W. Sikes, head of Clemson A. & M. College of South Carolina, will be speakers at the event. Mr. Geer assumed his duties this school year.

Stuart F. Brown, treasurer of Whitinsville Spinning Ring Company, Whitinsville, Mass., accompanied by Mrs. Brown, sailed from New York on the Cameronia on October 14th for a series of conferences with the officials of Eadie Bros., Ltd., at their plant in Paisley, Scotland, and their offices in Manchester, England. Eadie Bros. are owners of the patents under which Whitinsville Spinning Ring Company are American licensees to manufacture the Eadie automatic oil-lubricated twister ring for cotton, silk and rayon.

## Master Mechanics To Meet November 2

The Master Mechanics' Division of the Southern Textile Association is to meet at Clemson College, S. C., on Thursday, November 2nd. E. E. Edmiston, of the Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C., is chairman of the Division and will lead the discussion which will include a variety of questions relating to the work of the master mechanics and engineers.

An added feature of the meeting will be a talk and a demonstration featuring the use of graphic instruments in the textile industry to be made by E. H. Gilliam, of Charlotte, representative of the Esterline-Angus Company.

Local arrangements for the meeting, which will be held at the Y. M. C. A. at Clemson, are being made by H. H. Willis, dean of the Clemson Textile School.

## N. C. Association To Meet Nov. 16-17

The annual meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina is to be held at the Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N. C., on Thursday and Friday, November 16th and 17th.

The tentative program is as follows:

Thursday morning, November 16th, 11 o'clock—Meeting of the directors.

Thursday afternoon open for committee meetings and golf.

Thursday evening, 7:30 o'clock—Annual banquet—Senator J. Thomas Heflin, speaker.

Friday, November 17th—Business session. "Progress Under the Textile Code," "The Processing Tax," etc., to be discussed by O. Max Gardner of Washington and North Carolina. General discussion on the "Job Ahead" by members of the Textile Committee from this section.

## Mill Men Get Patents

According to Paul B. Eaton, patent attorney, Southern Silk Mills of Greensboro, N. C., recently obtained a patent on a dobby drive. This drive has a vertically disposed member with a transverse slot near the lower end and an elliptical gear has a stud loosely mounted in the slot and the elliptical gear is driven by an eccentric gear. The upper end of the vertically disposed member has a transverse slot therein in which a stud extending from the rocker arm is slidably mounted. This has been used and found to be a very good drive.

W. W. Tripp of Mebane, N. C., was recently granted a patent for stop motion means for speeders and the like, according to Paul B. Eaton, Charlotte patent attorney. It has a gear wheel movable step by step by the oscillating carriage lifter shaft and separately movable means pivoted on the same center as the gear wheel and engageable by the gear wheel for moving the knock-off latch to stop the machine after the oscillating shaft has oscillated a given number of times. It automatically resets itself after stopping the machine.

## OBITUARY

### A. J. SMITH

Meridian, Miss.—Funeral services for A. J. Smith, for 57 years with the Stonewall Cotton Mills, were conducted here. He had been overseer of spinning for the last 47 years. As a tribute to him and his long association with the mill all work stopped at the plant during the funeral.

His widow, six sons and three daughters survive.

## Textile Group To Meet

George S. Harris, treasurer of the Springs Cotton Mills of Lancaster, S. C., will be principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Piedmont Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists to be held at the Charlotte Hotel on Saturday evening, October 21st.

The meeting will be in the form of a banquet held at the hotel at 7 o'clock. Election of officers for the 1933-34 term will take place. The nominating committee is composed of Paul F. Haddock, chairman, Chester L. Eddy, and Thomas R. Smith.

Mr. Harris will speak on "Working Under the NRA." R. H. Nuttall, who is in charge of printing at the Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C., and who was for many years connected with the textile printing industry in South America, will tell of his experiences there.

## Efird's Heirs File Complaint in Mill Case

Albemarle, N. C.—Alleging, among other things, that C. A. Cannon, one of the trustees of the estate of the late J. S. Efird, textile magnate, is unfair to the Efird Manufacturing Company, which comprises the bulk of the estate, a petition and complaint has been filed in Stanley Superior Court by the heirs of the estate in action for an accounting against the trustees of the Efird estate.

Defendants are Charles A. Cannon, R. L. Smith, and Wachovia Bank & Trust Co. The petition was filed by W. G. Efird, J. J. Efird and W. T. Efird, guardian of W. T. Efird, Jr., John Efird, Dorothy Efird, Ruth Efird, Jane Efird, Columbus Efird and Thomas Efird, persons interested in the J. S. Efird estate.

### ALLEGES LOW EARNINGS

The petition alleges that the trustees have not made the earnings and income which they in good conscience ought to have collected and received, this being especially true of the Efird Manufacturing Company, and the petitioners and plaintiffs pray that the court order an accounting to be taken by such persons as may be designated and to grant such relief as the nature of the case may require."

Among the allegations contained in the complaint are that "in the belief of the plaintiffs the government and direction of the operating policy of the Efird Manufacturing Company has been left by the other two trustees to the judgment and discretion of the said Charles Cannon, neither of the other two trustees professing to exercise any duty or control with respect to same; that Cannon is connected with a large group of textile plants, including the Cannon group at Kannapolis and the Wiscassett Company at Albemarle, and that the sale of the output of the Efird Mills has been carried on by the selling agency of the Cannon group; that the Cannon group has controlled the distribution of the Efird Mills output, and that in this distribution the plaintiffs believe that more than their share of the unprofitable orders have been given the Efird Mills, with a consequent deficit in the profitable ones."

### OTHER ALLEGATIONS

Another allegation is that "the petitioners believe that the purchasing of raw cotton for use in the Efird Mills has been done by the Cannon group, and that in many instances a profit has been paid above the market price of the cotton, and that the Efird Mill has thereby been denied a just and fair profit." They state as their belief that the direction of stock and the handling of the estate by Cannon has resulted in depreciation of the stock and shrinkage of profits; that in 1929 Charles A. Cannon

bought the controlling interest in Ewing-Thomas Corporation, Chester, Pa., and required the shipment of all yarns to that corporation or Cannon Mills, Inc., Philadelphia and New York, a competitor of the Efird Manufacturing Company, enabling Cannon to entirely control the sale of the output of the Efird Mills, "to his own personal financial interest and to the detriment of the trust estate."

They state that the Efird Mills has been discriminated against in the amount of commissions charged for selling; that the Cannon Mills have collected commissions on items of freight and discount contrary to the practice of selling agents, to the furtherance of the financial interests of Charles A. Cannon, and that, with Charles A. Cannon, president of the Cabarrus Bank & Trust Co., the Efird Mills were required to borrow from that bank at an interest rate of 5 per cent when the prevailing rate that could be obtained elsewhere was  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 per cent, "all to the financial benefit of Mr. Cannon."

L. R. Varser and Vann & Milliken are appearing for the plaintiffs.

## More Cotton Consumed

Manchester, Eng.—An increase of 2,010,000 bales over last year in the world's cotton mill consumption—mainly due to greater consumption of American cotton—is shown in statistics compiled by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Associations.

These figures show that the world's cotton mill consumption for the year ended July 31 was 24,332,000 bales.

The statistics for the various kinds of cotton were: American 14,167,000 bales, an increase of 1,848,000 over a year ago; East Indian, 4,200,000, a decrease of 588,000; Egyptian 936,000, a decrease of 44,000; and Sundries 5,029,000 an increase of 740,000 bales.

Cotton mill consumption in Britain during the half-year ending July 31 was 1,168,000 in the previous year.

Figures given for some of the other leading countries were: Germany 633,000 against 579,000; India 1,264,000 against 1,372,000; Japan 1,512,000 against 1,388,000; China 1,233,000 against 1,349,000; and the United States, 3,309,000 against 2,800,000.

In Britain during the half-year ending July 31, the total estimated number of spinning spindles was 49,001,000 as compared with 50,167,000 in the previous half year.

In the United States they had decreased to 30,894,000 from 31,255,000, while in Japan they had increased to 8,209,000 from 7,965,000.

The rise of the industry in Japan is indicated by the comparative figures showing that in 1913 the spinning spindles in Britain numbered 55,567,108 and in Japan 1,176\$,960.

## More Interest in Textile Club

Increased interest and a much larger attendance was shown in the weekly meeting of the Charlotte Textile Club this week. The meeting was held at Thackers. G. G. Slaughter, president of the Club, is anxious to have a larger attendance at the next meeting. He wishes to stress the fact that all men who call upon the textile mills are urged to attend the club meetings and that visiting mill men will be welcomed. There are no dues for club members and the meetings are entirely informal in character.

The club will hold its next meeting on Monday, October 23rd, at Thackers at 12:30.

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## **Textile Materials**

This publication, A. S. T. M. Standards on Textile Materials, contains all of the 30 standard and tentative specifications, methods of testing and definitions pertaining to textile materials, which have been issued by the American Society for Testing Materials, through the work of its Committee D-13 on Textile Materials. This is the first compilation of A. S. T. M. standards covering these materials since 1930. Many new standards have been issued since the appearance of the earlier publication so the present edition should be of much convenience to those dealing with textile materials.

Several of the specifications and test methods previously issued as tentative were adopted as standard this year. They include tolerances and tests for knit goods, specifications and tests for Cuban (jute) raw sugar bags and for asbestos tape for electrical purposes, and specifications for chafer tire fabrics and enameling duck for the tire industry.

Specifications for a number of materials were revised this year. The latest revisions (either adopted or to be tentative for a year) are given. They cover tire fabrics (other than cord), tire cord (woven and on cones), hose ducks and belt ducks, cotton yarns (single and plied), electrical cotton yarns, cotton sewing threads and light and medium weight cotton fabrics. Proposed revisions in the standard methods of testing woven textile fabrics are detailed. Revisions (issued previous to this year) in the specifications for textile testing machines and for asbestos yarns were adopted this year and are given in the book.

In addition to the materials listed above, there are a number of others covered by standards or tentative standards approved prior to this year, including numbered cotton duck, osnaburg cement sacks, goods for rubber and pyroxylin coating, tubular sleeving and braids, silk and cotton tapes, 0.007-in. cotton electrical tapes, and rayon; also methods of determining the scoured content of grease wool and allied fibers and determination of relative humidity.

In addition to the standards, the book includes a psychrometric relative humidity table which combines accuracy and convenience; photomicrographs of common textile fibers; and a proposed potassium dichromate oxidation method for the determination of total iron in asbestos textiles.

This publication aggregates 164 pages. Copies are available at \$1.00 each in heavy paper cover from A. S. T. M. Headquarters, 1315 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

## **Pick Counter Stamping**

A pick counter known as the Textograph and equipped with stamping mechanism has been placed on the market by the Dehler-Signoret Corporation, 698 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. The stamping is done by means of a small inked ribbon stretched across a frame which can be changed by hand without the counting mechanism having to be opened. Each counter has a distinguishing number in the stamping mechanism, which is printed on the card whenever it is stamped. The back of the card is arranged as a so-called time calculator and enables the start and finish of each piece to be recorded, as well as any interruption caused by defects, warp changes, etc. While the front of the card depends on the construction of the counter and reports only pickage, the back of the card can be arranged for the individual requirements of the mill.



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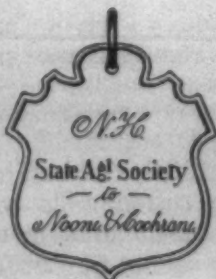
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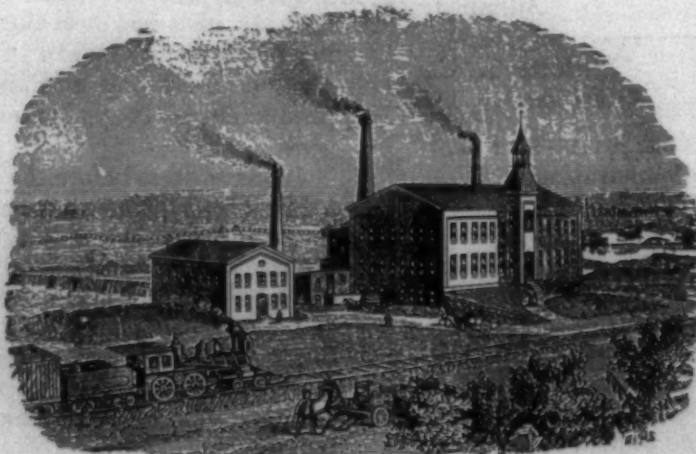
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# TEXTILE BULLETIN

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## Correspondence With General Johnson

### NATIONAL RECOVERY ADMINISTRATION

Washington, D. C.

October 11, 1933.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,  
Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, North Carolina.

Mr. Tom Glasgow has shown me the letter you wrote to him some time ago, and has turned over to me the copy of the Editorial Page of the Textile Bulletin, September 14th issue.

I am much interested in what you have to say, and feel sure that when the full benefits of the recovery program in regard to the textile industry are made known, we will all be glad that the program was instituted and carried on in the manner in which it has been.

Very truly yours,

HUGH S. JOHNSON,  
Administrator.

Charlotte, N. C.,  
October 17, 1933.

General Hugh S. Johnson, Administrator,  
National Recovery Administration,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear General:

Yours of the 11th to hand in re your statements relative to child labor.

I join you in the hope that the NRA will be successful, but my protest related, not to the NRA, but to your assertions regarding child labor in the cotton textile industry.

The Census Bureau states that in a house-to-house canvass in 1930, they only found 236 chil-

dren under 14 years of age employed in all the cotton mills in the United States, and that they are reasonably certain that all of the 236 were 13 years of age.

Every State, with the exception of Wyoming, where there are no factories, has for many years prohibited the employment in factories of persons under 14 years of age.

Neither of the Federal Child Labor Laws enacted by Congress prohibited the employment in cotton mills of those who had reached their 14th birthday, nor has there ever been any major effort to secure higher age limits.

In one of your addresses you said:

"In cotton textiles we got low costs by levying on the formative years of childhood and moving into areas where we could pay depression wages and get away with it. You know the sordid story as well as I."

When the Cotton Textile Code was adopted, and for at least twelve years prior to that date, no children under 14 years of age were legally employed in cotton mills anywhere in the United States, and the Census Bureau in a house-to-house canvass, in 1930, could only find 236 cases of illegal employment.

A small number of persons between 14 and 16 years of age, quite a few of them married people, were removed by the voluntary action of cotton manufacturers, at the time the Cotton Textile Code was adopted, but there has never been in the past any major effort to legally enact any such restriction.

Thirty or forty years ago there were a few 12-year-old children employed in cotton mills because the family coming from the farm or the mountains, where all the children worked, wanted that practice continued, but there has never been any idea upon the part of cotton manufacturers that cotton goods could be produced at a lower cost by employing young children.

I know that in other sections of the country such an idea has prevailed, but it is purely a myth. A young child can do less work in proportion to its pay and the cost per pound of production is always higher than with older persons.

In his address before the Rotary Club of Charlotte, Deputy Administrator Tom Glasgow said:

"General Johnson will make some mistakes but you can take it from me that when shown a mistake he will admit and correct same."

Believing that thousands of little children had been regularly employed in cotton mills, you made statements relative to child labor in the cotton textile industry which cannot be justified by the facts.

I have furnished you statements from the Census Bureau and a map prepared by the Chil-

drens' Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, and I am hoping that you will be fair enough to publicly announce that you were in error.

Very truly yours,

David Clark, Editor,  
THE TEXTILE BULLETIN.

### **Will Labor Be Fair?**

Many of those who furnished the money, for the bricks, mortar and machinery used in erection of cotton mills in Southern towns and villages, were people of small means and in many cases such investments represented their entire savings.

They made the investment because they wanted an enterprise which would furnish employment to the people in their community but they anticipated getting dividends which would exceed the interest which they could have secured by loaning their money or investing same in Government bonds.

With many of them, year after year has passed without dividends being paid and from the money invested they have received no returns.

During these years labor has received the benefit of the erection of the mills by being employed a considerable portion of the time.

It is true that the wages paid the workers dropped unreasonably low but, at least, they were employed and had enough to eat whereas those whose investment made possible the plant in which they worked, received, in many cases, no reward or returns whatever.

The National Recovery Act contemplates bringing business back to the point that labor can secure a higher rate of pay and that investors can secure a reasonable return for money invested.

As prosperity can not be established immediately, investors and stockholders are not expecting to receive the benefits until some later date when the NRA shall have completed its program.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and other leaders are very unfairly demanding that labor be immediately given in full the wages and conditions which are expected to ultimately result from the NRA.

Those whose investments made possible the cotton mills from which labor receives its pay, must be patient and wait for the evolution which will bring prosperity through the NRA but Mr. Green demands that those who labor within the mills should immediately receive the high wages which it is anticipated will ultimately be justified as the result of the recovery.

Mill employees have had their wages raised and their hours of labor shortened and we believe that they are honest and fair enough, to be willing to wait for further advantages until the recovery has actually been realized.

To strike and demand now the wages which are expected in case the recovery act is successful is eminently unfair.

Those who invested their money expect nothing until and unless the NRA produces prosperity. Labor has received something and should be willing to wait for the remainder.

### **Non-Skid Floors**

A dispatch from Washington says:

Secretary Perkins isn't at all pleased with some of the plans for the new Labor Department Building now being erected, and has ordered certain changes including installation of non-skid floors.

If the building was located in the South where people do not, according to Miss Perkins, wear shoes there would be no need of the expense of installing non-skid floors.

Our bare feet are not well adapted to skidding but maybe some day the people of the South will become civilized enough to wear shoes and will begin to skid.

This brings to mind that we recently heard a man deny that Miss Perkins ever made any such statement as that attributed to her but the following is exactly what she said in her address:

Those of you who have lived all your lives in communities where wearing shoes is a commonplace have forgotten how important and significant a social contribution are shoes. When you realize that the whole South of this country is an untapped market for shoes, you realize we haven't yet reached the end of the social benefits and the social good that may come from the further development of the mass-production system on a basis of consuming power that will make possible the universal use of shoes in the South."

Now, in order to make it plain that they do wear shoes, in the more enlightened and civilized District of Columbia, Miss Perkins orders non-skid floors in the new but entirely unnecessary Labor Department Building which is to cost the taxpayers many millions.

### **Selling Half to Uncle Sam**

Cotton belt States committee urges the President to buy half the cotton crop at 15 cents a pound. We shall follow this matter with interest. We believe we'd like to have Uncle Sam as a steady customer for half our okra and sweet peppers, and we are pretty sure the neighbor who has a sawmill would be pleased to enter into a contract with a reliable party to take half his output at a price substantially better than he is getting now.—*Exchange*.



## Card Clothing

That TUFFER Card Clothing gives maximum efficiency and longevity of service is proven in the scores of mills that use it in preference to all others. It grinds quicker, holds point longer, strips easier and can be set closer than any ordinary make now on the market. It gives more pounds of production and saves considerably on stock heretofore wasted.

Throughout every step in its manufacture, TUFFER Card Clothing is made with one idea in view—economy to the ultimate user. TUFFER Card Clothing is ideal production equipment—the result of 67 years' experience—all of it paving the way toward greater, better and more economical production.

Don't be led into later regrets! Consult a Howard Brothers expert on your particular problem, today!

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Branches:

Dallas, Texas, Philadelphia, Pa., Washington, D. C.

## MILL NEWS ITEMS

**MERIDIAN, MISS.**—The Alden Knitting Mills and the D. D. Hosiery Mills reopened for business October 2nd, providing employment for 775 workers, and the Meridian Knitting Mills is taking steps to reopen soon.

**CENTRAL, S. C.**—Considerable new machinery is being installed in the Isaqueena Mills. The total cost is said to be around \$70,000. The machinery replaces obsolete types in use for a number of years.

**BURLINGTON, N. C.**—The May Hosiery Mills reports net income of \$178,840, after charges, for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1933, equal to 17 cents per share on 80,000 Class A shares. This compares with a net of \$73,962 for the preceding fiscal year.

**WEST JEFFERSON, N. C.**—With W. J. Bare as manager and J. W. Black, superintendent, machinery is being installed and in a few days a new knitting mill will be in operation at West Jefferson. The plant at the start will have thirty knitting machines, six loopers and two ribbers and men's socks will be manufactured. Approximately fifty people will be employed when the mill gets to running to capacity.

**MARTINSVILLE, VA.**—A one-story brick addition is contemplated by the Atlas Silk Mills, Inc., to its present plant in South Martinsville, it was announced by Charles Goldman, of New York, head of the concern, on a business visit to this city this week.

Business so far enjoyed by the company since the resumption of the local mill has justified planning an expansion of the concern's production facilities. Contractors were interviewed with reference to placing bids for the construction.

**ROCK HILL, S. C.**—The Cutter Manufacturing Company, which manufactures denims, hickory stripes, pin checks and pin stripes, and coverts, is closed this week for repairs to its boilers.

The Highland Park Manufacturing Company, Unit No. 2, which manufactures broadcloths, is closed because of lack of orders and its operation after this week has not been announced.

The Wymojo unit of Textiles, Inc., of South Carolina, manufacturers of 8s to 30s single and ply yarns, is also closed because of lack of orders.

It is said that all three of the above plants may be able to resume full-time operations within about two weeks.

**DANVILLE, VA.**—The Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills have contracted with the Appalachian Power Company for the purchase of electrical energy for surplus needs at the local plants. A substation costing \$200,000, at which current from the 132,000 volt wires running by the city will be brought down to a 32,000 volt potential and metered to the mills, is to be built immediately outside. J. P. Jones is here representing the power corporation.

R. R. West, president of the local mills, said that the textile company is simply safeguarding itself against the emergencies of low water or mechanical failure of its own steam plant.

## MILL NEWS ITEMS

**GRAHAM, N. C.**—Travora Manufacturing Company has recently completed a large installation of WAK pick counters, bought from WAK, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

**BIRMINGHAM, ALA.**—Two cotton mills, now idle, will pass into other hands within another thirty days and will be brought into activity with quite a number of employees given employment. The Connecticut Mills at Decatur and the Love Mills at Huntsville are scheduled for operation within a very short while, negotiations now being under way. Sale of the Decatur mills will probably be completed by October 28th and then organization of operating company will be started on and plans for operation will be taken up. The Comer interests purchased the Lowe Mills at Huntsville some weeks ago and operation of the property is also under consideration.

**HIGH POINT, N. C.**—W. D. Carter, manager of two of the larger plants of the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills Company, of Leaksville-Spray, is expected in High Point within the next few days to arrange for the opening and operation of the Hillcrest Silk Mills, which has been purchased by the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills for about \$70,000. The plant can employ about 250 workers but has not been running here for several months.

Several fixers are busy in the mill getting the machinery ready for an early start. The Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills is controlled by Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago, and is one of the larger textile manufacturing concerns in the South.

When the plant was running it specialized in dress silks, rayons, wools and novelties. It has about 300 looms.

**DANVILLE, VA.**—The charter recently applied for by the incorporators of the Danville Silk Mills, Inc., and granted by the State Corporation Commission has been received by the Clerk of the Court and has been put on record.

It authorizes the concern to do a general textile business and has a maximum capital of 300 shares and a minimum of 30 shares with no par value.

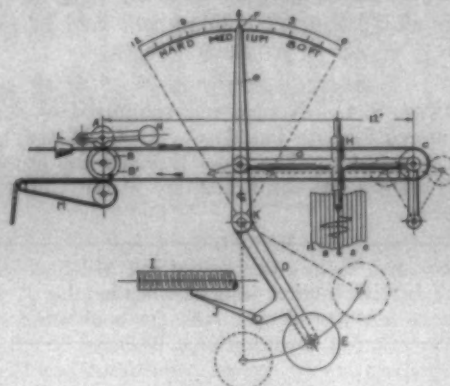
Arthur L. Newman, second, is named as president, Herbert E. Kaufman, secretary, and Benjamin Mosher, treasurer. These three constitute the board of directors.

Sample shipments from the reorganized mill have been forwarded to New York. M. C. Ramm has been named resident manager. In 60 days he hopes to have 116 looms in operation employing 200 people with an annual payroll of \$100,000.

**RALEIGH, N. C.**—One of the largest contracts awarded this week by the State Board of Purchase and Contract of North Carolina was for 100,000 yards of convict cloth. It went to F. H. Ross & Co., of Charlotte, N. C.; Musco-gee Manufacturing Co., of Columbus, Ga., and Belk Bros. Co., of Charlotte.

Among the other contracts awarded were: White cotton duck, Woodward-Baldwin Co., Baltimore; 36,000 dozen pairs of cotton socks, Varina Knitting Co., of Varina, and Durham Notion Co., of Durham, N. C.; 400 dozen towels, Mooresville Cotton Mills, of Mooresville, N. C.; top cover material, L. C. Chase & Co., of New York City, and E. I. du Pont Co., of Wilmington, Del.; sheeting, John W. Fillman & Co., of Philadelphia, and

## BELGER



### Automatic Roving Tester

*Read WHY you should use one:*

Answering your letter of the 30th instant, asking us to give you our opinion of the Belger Automatic Roving Tester, it gives us pleasure to state that we have had this machine about a year and have found it to be invaluable.

There is no question but that a great majority of mills put entirely too much twist in their different rovings to the detriment of subsequent processes.

Since cotton manufacturing is becoming an exact science, we do not see how any mill could afford to be without this machine.

*Yours very truly,*

**76% of New England's Spindles Do!**

|| Send us a bobbin to be tested and see the physical condition of your roving on a chart. ||

## THE BELGER CO.

36 Pleasant St.

Watertown, Mass.

## SPECIALTIES

Efird's Department Store, of Raleigh; drilling, F. H. Ross & Co., of Charlotte, and Efird's, of Raleigh, and socks and hose, Glenwood Mfg. Co., of Raleigh.

**BELMONT, N. C.**—The Hatch Full-Fashioned Hosiery Mills are installing four additional full-fashioned machines which will bring their total machines to 21. The addition which they are building will hold 15 machines but only four will be installed at this time.

**GFFNEY, S. C.**—No bid was submitted for the Irene Mills, offered for sale Tuesday by H. C. Moore, receiver, under court order. The order directed the property be readvertised for the third Tuesday in November on the same terms.

**LEXINGTON, N. C.**—Lexington Silk Mills, of this city, operated by Burlington interests headed by J. Spencer Love, have announced that bids are now being received for the erection of an additional building which will be used in preparatory processes. Additional new looms will be placed in the space made available in the present building. The new structure will be about two-thirds the size of the present plant. About 100 additional employees will be used when the enlargement is completed around January 1st. The mill, engaged in rayon weaving, now operates two shifts and employs about 200 people.

**BELMONT, N. C.**—The stockholders of the Climax Spinning Company and the Majestic Spinning Company held their annual meeting here in the mill offices. According to the report of the secretary-treasurer of these mills, S. P. Stowe, a good showing was made, in view of the conditions in business during the past year. During the past few months a steady improvement was noted, though low prices are still a handicap. A dividend was declared and paid.

The officers and directors of the Climax Spinning Company, which is capitalized at \$450,000, were re-elected, but one change being made. The officers are: A. C. Lineberger, president; R. L. Stowe, vice-president; S. P. Stowe, secretary-treasurer; additional directors include W. B. Puett and Charles T. Stowe, the latter elected in place of the late D. E. Rhyne.

The following officers and directors were elected for the Majestic Spinning Company, which is capitalized at \$400,000: A. C. Lineberger, president; R. L. Stowe, vice-president; S. P. Stowe, secretary-treasurer; additional directors are W. B. Puett and A. C. Lineberger, Jr., the last named taking the place of the late D. E. Rhyne.

## Would Amend Textile Code to Include Finishing, Thread and Mercerizing Operations

(Continued from Page 11)

The next change is also a matter of definition. It is proposed to add to the definition of productive machinery in the code as it stands, which at present is confined to spinning spindles and looms, the characteristic equipment used in the major operations of printing, bleaching and dyeing, the characteristic machinery used in the final processes of cotton thread, and the characteristic final machinery in the production of mercerized yarn.

In the minimum wage provision, there is a proviso as to employees in the operation of bleaching, dyeing and printing equipment on the basis of the rates specified in the President's executive order.

There are certain definitions for different branches of the finishing industry and for the manufacture of thread, and a provision for an emergency exception in the maximum hours provision as to the operation of continuous chemical processes.

There are provisions for the amendment of Section VI to make its provisions applicable to the inclusion of the associations representative of the new branches of the industry in the constituent bodies of the Code Authority.

We believe it is important that these amendments, which round out what would have been the natural and proper scope of the original code, should receive early consideration and approval. As I have said, but for the fact that the industry, under the circumstances I have outlined, was expeditious in getting the code in effect immediately, all of these provisions are ones which would and should have been embodied in the initial code.

We therefore ask that the code now be extended to what would have been its original proper and natural boundaries.

## U. S. Taxpayers May Foot Bill for R. F. C. Loss

**Washington, D. C.**—In its headlong rush to pump credit through the banks of the country into industry, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has hooked itself on an interest payment arrangement which may cost it and the taxpayers 5 million dollars, inquiry disclosed.

Cutting interest rates it is charging on its loans to the bone in an effort to attract borrowers, the R. F. C. forgot to make sure that the interest it was having to pay on its own borrowings was being cut. The slip has left the corporation in the position of paying out more interest than it charges, it was learned.

# Ashworth Brothers, Inc.

## Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

TOPS RECLOTHED

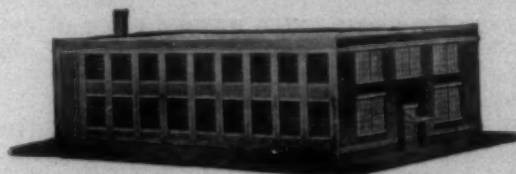
LICKERINS REWOUND

COTTON MILL MACHINERY REPAIRED

For Prompt Service send your Top Flats to be reclothed and your Lickerins to be rewound to our nearest factory. We use our own special point hardened lickerin wire.

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44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.  
215 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.

Textile Supply Co., Texas Representative, Dallas, Texas



In an effort allegedly aimed at providing financing for the industries signed up under the NRA, Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the corporation, offered on last Thursday to make special six month loans to banks at 3 per cent interest. On the day before the R. F. C. itself paid  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on 10 million dollars it borrowed from the Treasury Department.

All its money is drawn by the R. F. C. from the Treasury at an interest rate of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, a rate set by the average interest paid on the public debt. Mr. Jones' latest offer, therefore, leaves his corporation paying out one-half of 1 per cent more in interest than it collects, plus all the handling, bookkeeping and risk charges on its loans.

If the emergency lending campaign of the corporation should reach the billion dollar total at which Mr. Jones has aimed before the tangle of interest rates is straightened out with the Treasury, the R. F. C. will be out 5 million dollars in interest charges alone.

At the R. F. C., officials, in the absence of Chairman Jones, insisted that the Treasury had agreed to cut the interest it is charging the corporation to a flat 3 per cent. It was upon this understanding that Mr. Jones made his special offer for emergency loans, they explained.

In support of their contention they cited a press statement given out by the corporation during the summer saying that an agreement was reached between Chairman Jones and Secretary of the Treasury William H. Woodin at that time to cut the rate which the Treasury charges the corporation from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 per cent.

Inquiry at the Treasury, however, disclosed that if this agreement was ever reached, it was not carried into effect. Daniel W. Bell, Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits, who has charge of the R. F. C. treasury account, declared that all of the R. F. C. notes given as security for its borrowings bear on their face a pledge to pay  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent interest.

As late as September 13th, the day before Chairman Jones made his 3 per cent offer, the corporation sent to the Treasury as security for borrowing another 10 million dollars a batch of notes in the like amount bearing interest at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, according to Bell. The notes themselves are the deciding documents, he admitted.

Some sort of intra-governmental refinancing, new borrowing or other financial gymnastics will be necessary to extract the R. F. C. from its position of losing money, it was said. Either the Treasury will have to agree to refund the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent notes into 3 per cent obligations of the corporation or the corporation will have to borrow a special fund at 3 per cent out of which to make its special loans.

Probably the whole amount of R. F. C. borrowing from the Treasury will have to be revamped because in addition to making an offer of special 3 per cent loans for six months periods, Mr. Jones cut the basic all time interest rate from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 per cent at the same time. The one-half of one per cent differential between the rate it charges and the rate it pays will not be enough to cover the corporation's handling charges and risks in the long run, it was said.—*Chicago Tribune.*

### The Professorial

The American professoriat is using the American system as a guinea pig. In consequence the American reader must watch his date lines carefully. One which he thinks is Moscow may be Washington.—*Chicago Tribune.*

# MINEROL CONDITIONING

● **NEEDFUL** Lubrication for Cotton fibres . . . an aid to normal moisture retention during manufacture.

● The **BRETON MINEROL PROCESS** makes cotton fibres more supple . . . less kinky . . . and prepares for improved running in the Carding, Drawing and Spinning operations. **MINEROL** has especial value in filling yarns in the weave room.

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Establishment of distinctive brands through use of labels, bands, hang tags, etc., is becoming recognized as a fundamental adjunct to profitable merchandising.

Our experience of many years in the design of textile branding media coupled with adequate mechanical facilities for their production in the heart of the South's great cotton mill region are yours to command.

JACOBS GRAPHIC ARTS COMPANY  
CLINTON, SOUTHERN CAROLINA

## Limitation of Productive Equipment is Essential Part of Cotton-Textile Code

(Continued from Page 5)

my opinion, the limitation of the hours of operation of productive machinery and the provision that no additional productive machinery can be installed except for replacement and balancing purposes, affords this industry more hope for its stabilization and for improvement in general employment conditions than all other provisions of the code combined.

But I do not think it can be assumed that the code as it now stands will be fully adequate to bring about stabilized conditions. There are groups in the industry wherein 80 hours for looms and spindles would afford too much production. These groups have the task of working out production schedules more appropriate to their particular situation, within the 80-hour maximum which the code imposes. Efforts in this direction would be seriously retarded if any tendency to increase the spindles and loom capacity of mills financially strong or well favored from the standpoint of location were not controlled.

This provision need not cause uneasiness on the part of machinery builders, as the code places no hindrance upon the installation of looms and spindles for replacement or for legitimate balancing purposes. Of course there is no restriction whatever on preparatory machinery and other important equipment. The restriction applies only to spindles and looms.

In this connection, let me say to our friends, the machinery builders, that in making our recommendation, the committee was not unmindful of the important part that the Capital Goods Industries must necessarily play in any plans for industrial recovery. While, until recently, Washington's efforts have been mainly directed toward regulating the Consumer Goods Industries, still they have realized just as our committee has not failed to realize, that unless the Capital Goods Industries are permitted to enjoy their full share in the Industrial Recovery, that it cannot accomplish the purpose for which it was designed.

It should be remembered that decades of life and operation have taken their toll in efficiency of mill equipment. Then, in addition, there is the all important question of new inventions and improvements that are rendering obsolete processes and methods as well as machinery previously considered efficient. Therefore, to my mind, if the operation of the code proves to be successful and mills are enabled to make a profit, there will be far more business in sight for machinery builders in replacements than if the industry continued to pursue the unprofitable path it has followed for the last several years.

Authority having now been granted by the Administrator to the Cotton Textile Industry Committee, the code authority for our industry, to function with respect to machinery limitations, this committee is now asking the industry to register with the Cotton-Textile Institute the number of spindles and looms in place or on order as of October 1, 1933. Furthermore, it has advised the mills that on and after November 1, 1933, all persons engaged in the cotton textile industry shall file a report monthly with the Cotton-Textile Institute, setting forth any installation of productive machinery, new or second-hand, and specifying the extent to which such installation is for the replacement of a similar number of units of productive machinery or for the purpose of bringing the operation of existing productive machinery into balance.

On and after October 1, 1933, applications should be filed with the Cotton-Textile Institute, for transmission through the Cotton Textile Industry Committee, to the Administrator for installation of additional productive

machinery, except for replacement or legitimate balancing purposes. It will be the duty of the Cotton Textile Industry Committee to examine into such applications and ascertain the facts as to the circumstances of and reasons for such proposed installation. This committee will transmit the application to the Administrator with its recommendations as to whether such application should be granted or withheld.

The Cotton Textile Industry Committee believes that the procedure with respect to machinery limitation is sound. There is nothing in it that constitutes a barrier to progress or increased efficiency. Opportunity is present for the introduction of improved equipment to replace less efficient equipment. The functioning of this section of the code should be for the greatest benefit to the industry. It will counteract what would otherwise be a very detrimental expansion of productive equipment in our industry. But the success of the plan depends largely upon the co-operative attitude of the mills and the machinery builders. Not only the letter but the spirit of the code must be carried out in absolute good faith. The committee invites your co-operation to this end and is confident your response will be favorable.

### Improved Twist Testing Device Patent Granted

New Bedford, Mass.—William Smith, principal of the New Bedford Textile School, has been granted letters patent for basic improvements in a twist testing device for use with cotton yarn.

The inventor claims that the new device makes twist testing much easier, quicker and more accurate, as it provides a way of automatically checking the accuracy of the tests in a very short time.

The Smith patent comprises a new method of mounting what once was the stationary post, to which the yarn is fastened. Instead of being stationary, this post is mounted on the short end of a weighted lever swinging on a horizontal axis. When not under tension the weighted end keeps the lever vertical, with the post on top. Tension, however, can swing the lever so that the post on top is slightly nearer the jaws of the revolving spindle.

### Pricing for Profit

One of the most interesting and timely books recently published is "Pricing for Profit," by W. L. Churchill, published by the McMillan Company, New York.

Mr. Churchill points out that the obligation of management to earn profits is not only an obligation to stockholders, but is in a much larger sense an obligation to society as well. He makes it clear that every transaction must be profitable to all parties concerned if society is to make its maximum rate of progress.

The word profit, he tells us, is derived from the Latin word *profectus*, meaning progress or advance, and he shows that profit is indispensable to progress.

He says, "We have become so obsessed with the idea of low prices as a business building adjunct that we grasp at every opportunity or excuse, however flimsy or ill advised to reduce prices." The hard times through which we are passing being due no doubt in large part to this unsound reasoning.

He also shows that faulty pricing works against the producer whether he overprices or underprices.

In view of the general tendency toward price cutting in the textile industry, we consider this volume most timely, and believe that it will do considerable good if widely read.

## WAK

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Designed Right, Built Right  
Unconditionally guaranteed against defects in material and workmanship.  
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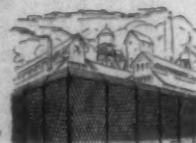
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### Textile Exhibits Attract Wide Attention

Two exhibits which attracted wide attention at the North Carolina State Fair, October 9th-14th, were prepared by the Textile School of North Carolina State College.

In the main exhibit hall a Draper terry towel loom equipped with a name dobbie was used to weave wash cloths with the name "N. C. State" woven in the selvage. These cloths were hemmed on a Merrow sewing machine and distributed to visitors.

The background of this booth consisted of many beautiful patterns de-

signed and woven by Textile students and artistically displayed on a semi-circular frame. Products of students' work in carding, spinning, knitting, dyeing and spray printing were also on exhibition.

A unique feature of the Fair parade was a Crompton & Knowles dobbie loom mounted on a truck and driven by an International gasoline engine. As the parade moved through the principal streets of Raleigh this loom wove a dress pattern which was embellished with rayon filling. After the parade this float was placed in the machinery building where the International products were displayed,

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and kept in operation for the entire week.

### Cotton Buyers On Visit

M. N. Twyman, manager of the cotton and textiles division of the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, and Charles Thompson, manager of the cotton and waste division of the Martha Mills of Thomaston, Ga., will arrive in Charlotte on October 23rd on their annual cotton buying and inspection trip through the South.

They will discuss the Goodrich Company's cotton requirements with various producers while here. A letter received here from Mr. Thompson quoted Mr. Twyman as delighted with the marked upturn in the rubber industry during the past six months.

## Test Methods for Cotton Yarns

(Continued from Page 7)

### TWIST

(a) *Single Twist*—The single yarn twist shall be determined on any standard single yarn twist tester employing the principle of first taking the twist out of a given length of yarn and then retwisting in the opposite direction until the same amount of twist is put back, dividing the results by twice the distance between grips to get the twists per inch. The minimum distance between jaws shall be 5 in., but a 10-in. distance is preferable. In making this test it is essential that checks tests be made before proceeding with regular tests in order to determine the proper tension to be placed on the yarn so as not to cause slippage of the fibers and other variations.

(b) *Ply Twist*—The ply twist in yarns of two or more ply shall be determined on any standard twist counter with jaws set 10 in. apart. The strands shall be clamped in jaws under a definite tension by attaching weights.

The tension to be used shall be determined from the formula:

$$\text{Tension, in grams} = \frac{156 (\text{Constant})}{\text{Equivalent in singles size}}$$

Example—The weight for 23/11 would be as follows:

$$\frac{156}{23} = 6.78 \text{ g.}$$

$$\frac{156}{11} = 14.18 \text{ g.}$$

NOTE.—The constant of 156 represents a tension (basis yarn No. 1) which should be placed on yarn or cord to hold it sufficiently taut and still not remove any stretch.

## Cotton Consumption for September

Washington.—Cotton consumed during September was reported by the Census Bureau to have totalled 499,486 bales of lint and 76,451 bales of linters, compared with 588,570 bales of lint and 83,271 of linters in August this year, and 492,742 and 65,487 in September last year.

Cotton on hand September 30th was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments 1,160,457 bales of lint and 260,807 of linters, compared with 1,159,897 and 289,305 on August 31st this year, and 1,084,549 and 278,872 on September 30th last year.

In public storage and at compresses 7,374,556 bales of lint and 27,491 of linters, compared with 5,875,579 and 25,106 on August 31st this year, and 7,997,797 and 53,891 on September 30th last year.

Imports for September totalled 7,493 bales, compared with 9,881 in August this year and 6,955 in September last year.

September exports totalled 869,244 bales of lint and 8,992 bales of linters, compared with 530,627 and 15,179 in August this year, and 733,665 and 15,796 in September last year.

Cotton spindles active during September numbered 26,002,148, compared with 25,884,704 in August this year, and 23,835,106 in September last year.

Consumption during September in cotton-growing States totalled 401,373 bales, compared with 464,343 in August this year, and 409,011 in September last year.

Cotton on hand in cotton-growing States September 30th was held as follows:

In consuming establishments 890,269 bales, compared with 853,377 bales on August 31st this year and 833,122 bales on September 30th last year.

Cotton spindles active in cotton-growing States during September numbered 17,724,830, compared with 17,719,278 in August this year and 16,702,128 during September last year.

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## COTTON GOODS

New York.—It was another very quiet week in the cotton goods markets. A number of mills have begun to curtail production until demand improves and it is thought likely that the practice will spread if buying is not soon resumed. Buyers apparently see nothing in the present situation to cause them to consider further large purchases at this time. Fortunately the lull in trading comes at a time when a large number of mills have good orders on hand and are in a strong position where the need of new business is concerned.

Prices have held very well during the quiet trading. Sales from second hand have been rated as of only minor importance and have had little effect on prices quoted by the mills. The movement of finished goods has improved and hope is expressed that wholesale and retail trade will continue large enough to increase a new demand in these channels.

In gray goods, print cloths were generally quiet at unchanged prices. Sales of carded broadcloths were small, but prices held well. Many of the mills are well supplied with business for some weeks to come. In a number of instances mills have little or no yardage to offer for spot and nearby delivery.

Fine goods markets continued dull, although there was moderately good interest in some fancies running into the lower price ranges, and good inquiry for quick deliveries of some rayon numbers. Standard constructions generally were held at unchanged prices both on cottons and rayons, and mills were keeping production down to actual orders so that stock accumulations were negligible. Occasional offerings of nearby shipments came into the market and some had been taken up at concessions, although buyers found it difficult to duplicate such purchases for anything other than odd lots. The amount of inquiry for either quick or later deliveries was so light, however, that no important business was being put through.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	3
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	2 $\frac{7}{8}$
Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	4
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	5 $\frac{3}{8}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	4 $\frac{7}{8}$
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	6
Brown sheetings, standard	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dress gingham	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Standard prints	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56-60s	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tickings, 8-ounce	20
Denims	16
Staple gingham	9

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## YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was little of interest in the yarn situation last week. Demand continued slow and prices showed a tendency to sag in the dull market. Yarn men here comment frequently on the fact that large yarn buying which usually comes to light in September and October has been far under the normal volume. They are hoping that deferred buying means that consumers will soon be in the market again although it is admitted that many of them are well supplied at this time and have fair sized deliveries due them in the next several weeks. A good many spinners are slowing down production as orders become scarcer and old contracts are filled.

Competition for business is keen and in a number of instances where buyers sought supplies, larger quantities of yarns were offered at lower prices than have been prevailing for some weeks past. Eastern mills of carded and combed yarns for the markets are stated to have begun adjusting quotations downward, to come nearer into normal relationship with prices quoted in the South for similar yarns. Yarn buyers say they notice that in every direction there is pressure by jobbers and retailers for concessions in manufacturers' prices, and cutters of cotton apparel for women report that they have been unable to pass along any part of the surcharges they have paid thus far.

Carded cotton sale yarns are being offered in limited amounts at the lowest prices noted in three months, or since shortly before the processing tax went into effect on cotton.

Poor business is blamed by the local distributors and it is indicated that part of the low priced offerings are coming directly from spinners who produced the yarn in anticipation of customers' shipping instructions and when the latter were held up, these sources decided to offer the yarn immediately for quick sale at lower prices.

Southern Single Warps		16s	33 1/2
8s	31 1/2	18s	34 1/2
10s	32	20s	35
12s	32 1/2	22s	36
14s	33	24s	37 1/2
16s	33 1/2	26s	40
18s	34 1/2	30s	42
20s	35		
22s	35 1/2		
24s	36		
26s	37 1/2		
30s	40		
Southern Single Skeins		Carpet and Upholstery Yarns	
10s	31 1/2	in Skeins	
12s	32 1/2	8s, 3-4 ply, tinged	30
14s	33 1/2	8s, 3-4 ply, tinged	28
16s	34 1/2	and waste	29
18s	35 1/2	10s and 12s, 3 and 4-	
20s	36 1/2	ply hard white yarn	
22s	37 1/2	tubes and skeins	32
24s	38 1/2	Southern Two-Ply Mercerizing	33
26s	39 1/2	Twist Combed Peeler	
30s	42	12s	44
Southern Two-Ply Skeins and Tubes		20s	46
8s	31 1/2	26s	48
10s	32 1/2	30s	50
12s	33 1/2	36s	52
14s	34 1/2	40s	54
16s	35 1/2	46s	56
18s	36 1/2	50s	58
20s	37 1/2	56s	60
22s	38 1/2	60s	62
24s	39 1/2	66s	64
26s	40 1/2	70s	66
30s	42	76s	68
Southern Two-Ply Warps		80s	70
8s	31 1/2	86s	72
10s	32 1/2	92s	74
12s	33 1/2	98s	76
14s	34 1/2	104s	78
16s	35 1/2	110s	80
18s	36 1/2	116s	82
20s	37 1/2	122s	84
22s	38 1/2	128s	86
24s	39 1/2	134s	88
26s	40 1/2	140s	90
30s	42	146s	92
Carded Frame Spun Cones		152s	94
8s	31 1/2	158s	96
10s	32 1/2	164s	98
12s	33 1/2	170s	100
14s	34 1/2	176s	102
16s	35 1/2	182s	104
18s	36 1/2	188s	106
20s	37 1/2	194s	108
22s	38 1/2	200s	110
24s	39 1/2	206s	112
26s	40 1/2	212s	114
30s	42	218s	116

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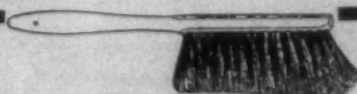
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Akron Belting Co., Akron, O. Sou. Rep.: L. L. Haskins, Greenville, S. C.; L. F. Moore, Memphis, Tenn.

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp., 535 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

American Enka Corp., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep.: R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office: Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; R. E. Buck, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Harold T. Buck, 511 Pershing Point Apts., Atlanta, Ga.; Frank W. Johnson, P. O. Box 1354, Greensboro, N. C.; R. A. Singleton, 2016 Cockrell Ave., Dallas, Tex.; R. E. Buck, Jr., 216 Tindell Ave., Greenville, S. C.

Ashworth Bros., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices: 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep.: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office: 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

Barkley Machine Works, Gastonia, N. C. Chas. A. Barkley, president.

The Belger Co., Watertown, Mass. Rep. for North and South Carolina, William Lee, Box 785, Charlotte, N. C.

Borne, Scrymser Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Reps.: H. L. Slevier, P. O. Box 240, Charlotte, N. C.; W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. B. Smith, 104 Clayton St., Macon, Ga.

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Eaton, Paul B., 218 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Eclipse Textile Devices, Elmira, N. Y. Sou. Reps.: Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Pelham Mills, Pelham, S. C.; Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Bladenboro Cotton Co., Bladenboro, N. C.

Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep.: George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

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Firth-Smith Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Wm. B. Walker, Jalong, N. C.

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H & B American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office: 815 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Martin, Agent, Rockingham, N. C.; Fred Dickinson.

Hermas Machine Co., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

Houghton & Co., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., H. J. Waldron, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: J. A. Brittain, 722 S. 27th Place, Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Brown, P. O. Box 656, Chattanooga, Tenn.; G. F. Davis, 418 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo., for New Orleans, La.; J. M. Keith, P. O. Box 663, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, 626 Rhodes Haverly Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; D. O. Wylie, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant: 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga. Guy L. Melchoir, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Terryberry, 208 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melchoir, Jr., Atlanta Office.

Hygrolit, Inc., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps.: J. Alfred Lechler, 519 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. Sou. Rep.: W. Irving Bullard, treasurer, Charlotte, N. C. Mgr. Sou. Service Dept.: S. B. Henderson, Greer, S. C.; Sou. Distributors: Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Industrial Supply Co., Clinton, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

Johnson, Chas. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Keever Starch Co., Columbus, O. Sou. Office: 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agent. Sou. Warehouses: Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C., Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep.: Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castile, 2121 Dartmouth Place, Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., 100 E. 42nd St., New York City. Sou. Office: Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. E. Barnwell, Vice-Pres.

Logemann Bros. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Reps.: Fred P. Brooks, P. O. Box 941, Atlanta, Ga., and A. L. Taylor, Oxford, N. C.

Marston Co., John P., 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Frank G. North, Inc., P. O. Box 844, Atlanta, Ga.

Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps.: The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama—Anniston, Anniston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Noolin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa, Allen & Jemison Co.; Montgomery, Teague Hdw. Co. Florida—Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Georgia—Atlanta, Amer. Machinery Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeTreville (Special Agent). Kentucky—Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graft-Pelle Co. North Carolina—Charlotte, Matthews-Morse Sales Co.; Charlotte Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Hunke Hardware House; Gastonia, Gastonia Belting Co.; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Beeson Hdw. Co.; Lenoir, Bernhard-Seagle Co.; Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Winston-Salem,

Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Columbia, Columbia, S. C.; The Cameron & Barker Co., Clinton, S. C.; The Cameron & Barker Co., Clinton, S. C.; The Cameron & Barker Co., Clinton, S. C.

Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. L. Wilmington, Del. Sou. Office, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; John L. Dabbs, Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Buford Bros., Inc. Service Rep.: J. P. Carter, 62 North Main St., Greer, S. C. (Phone 185). Salesmen: E. H. Olney, 101 Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. F. Shook, Jr., 1031 North 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.; B. C. Nabers, 2519 27th Place South, Birmingham, Ala.

Mauney Steel Co., 237 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: Aubrey Mauney, Burlington, N. C.; Don L. Hurlburt, 611 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., 40 Rector St., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Julian T. Chase, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Dyer S. Moss, A. R. Akerstrom, W. L. Barker, C. E. Blakely, Charlotte Office; James I. White, American Savgs. Bk. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; H. A. Rodgers, 210 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. E. Shuford, Jefferson St. Life Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; E. L. Pemberton, 342 Dick St., Fayetteville, N. C.

National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J. Sou. Reps.: R. B. MacIntyre, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 310 Sixth St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Ring Traveler Co., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Agt., C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou. Reps.: L. E. Taylor, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. L. Lanier, Shawmut, Ala.

Neumann & Co., R., Hoboken, N. J. Direct Factory Rep.: Pearne Slaughter Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office: 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; Lewis W. Thomason, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville, S. C.

Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Edwin W. Klumph, 1716 Garden Terrace, Charlotte, N. C.

Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.

Philadelphia Belting Co., High Point, N. C. E. J. Parne, Mgr.

Rhoads & Sons, J. E., 35 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Factory and Tannery, Wilmington, Del.; Atlanta Store, C. R. Mitchell, Mgr.

Robinson & Son Co., Wm. C., Dock and Caroline Sts., Baltimore, Md. Sou. Office: Charlotte, N. C.; B. D. Heath, Mgr. Reps.: Ben F. Houston, Charlotte, N. C.; Fred W. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.; C. M. Greene, 1101 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; H. J. Gregory, Charlotte, N. C.

Saco-Lowell Shops, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot: Charlotte, N. C.; Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices: Atlanta, Ga. John L. Graves, Mgr.; Greenville, S. C.

Seydel-Woolley Co., 748 Rice St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Sipp-Eastwood Corp., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Sirrine & Co., J. E., Greenville, S. C.

Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C. Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Stanley Works, The, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 552 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant: 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., 285 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

Stewart Iron Works, Cincinnati, O. Sales Reps.: Jasper C. Hutto, 111 Latta Arcade, Charlotte, N. C.; Peterson-Stewart Fence Construction Co., 241 Liberty St., Spartanburg, S. C.

Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C., E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office: 909 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Div.); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.: L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices: Charlotte, N. C.; Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 158, Athens, Ga.

Veeder-Root Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office: Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices and Warehouses: 615 Third National Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.; A. B. Carter, Mgr.; 520 Angier Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. Barnes, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta Office; A. D. Carter and N. H. Thomas, Gastonia Office.

Viscose Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

WAK, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.; F. W. Warrington, field manager.

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2029 East Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

Whitney Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Rep.: Precision Gear & Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Wolf, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps.: C. R. Bruning, 1202 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Walter A. Wood Supply Co., 4517 Rossville Blvd., Chattanooga, Tenn.

## Equal Rail Rates Urged

As the new industrial codes tend to equalize wages and production costs in all sections of the country, the importance of harmonizing or properly relating the costs of distribution from the various origin districts to the large consuming markets is emphasized, says Carl R. Cunningham, traffic manager for the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, North Carolina Manufacturers' Association, Inc., The Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina.

The Southern manufacturers are not only at a disadvantage because of greater distances and longer time required for their shipments to reach the large consuming centers in the Northern part of the country, but the rate-making politics of at least some of the railroads which control the measure of the rates to the Northern markets have further handicapped the competitive distribution of products from the South on a rate level properly related to that in effect from other origin sections.

### THE HANDICAPS

Exactly equal rates per mile would leave the Southern manufacturers the disadvantage of greater distance and time in transit, but the policy of charging relatively higher rates for equal distances from Southern production points increases the disparity and higher distribution costs of the

Southern manufacturers. Such relatively higher rates retard the movement of traffic and the consequently smaller volume of traffic is usually cited by the railroads and the Interstate Commerce Commission as a reason for continuing differentially higher rates, the effect being to create a vicious circle and say to the South: "The Northern section of the country, having been settled first, has more people who need commodities, and therefore there is greater traffic density, and you must pay a higher freight rate because of the lesser traffic density in your section."

If Southern manufacturers, under the new codes, are not permitted any advantage in production costs by which they may be in position to absorb the freight rate differentials, the effect will be to further diminish the traffic from the South, contrary to the commendable purpose of the Administration to decentralize industry and promote the welfare and development of the country as a whole. The Southern manufacturers should not be faced with the necessity of cutting their production cost in order to compete with other sections in distributing their manufactured products at a higher rate of transportation to the large consuming markets, since this is detrimental to the economic welfare of the South, tends to minimize the spending power of the employees and the general circulation of money in the Southern States.

### SHOULD BE REMOVED

The disparity in freight rate levels should be removed so that the Southern section of the country may be built up by the location of industries on the railroads of these States with the assurance that there will be no penalty against the distribution of their manufactured product in competition with manufacturers in the Northeastern States, other than such differences as may be justified by a difference in distance. This removal of freight rate discrimination should contribute to the revenues of the Southern rail carriers an enormous volume of traffic by the development of these sections of country and the decentralizing of industry now concentrated largely in the North.

## Cotton Ginnings Lower in Grade

Washington.—Cotton ginned last week continued to be lower in grade than that of the previous week, on the average, for the United States, but there was no significant change in the average staple length, according to the Department of Agriculture.



## VISITING THE MILLS

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs

### SILURIA, ALA.

#### BUCK CREEK COTTON MILLS.

We found this village putting on many improvements. Paved sidewalks and streets, newly painted houses, and everything neat and clean as could be. What a difference in appearances—and what an education in civic pride!

In years gone by, few mill officials thought of appearances. Making profits was first consideration—and naturally, employees cared little for their homes or how things looked around them.

It is of never failing interest to note the progress of the textile industry and of the employees themselves.

J. T. Phillips has been wonderfully successful as treasurer and manager of Buck Creek Cotton Mills, and has gathered about him a very fine and efficient set of co-

that they had all the swiftness of bucks, and could jump up to any of them!

#### BUCK CREEK COTTON MILL KEY MEN

J. T. Phillips is treasurer and manager; H. M. Johnson, secretary (a young man, and just recently married); Albert Johnson, superintendent; G. A. Johnson, J. W. Tilley, W. A. Nelson, C. B. Armstrong, M. C. Maxwell, A. C. Robinson, M. J. Caton, R. H. Threatt, overseers on the two 8-hour shifts; W. A. Duke, master mechanic.

E. K. Edwards, W. C. Tucker, Floyd Attaway, Geo. Clopton, Paul Epley, E. H. Tubbs, Tom Lowery, Bruce Laster, J. S. Raby, O. J. Broome and Fern Ward are other progressives—section men, etc.—all of whom are getting the Textile Bulletin and keeping up with textile news each week.

### CORDOVA, ALA.

This mill is now making 80-square drills and flannel, instead of the famous "Indian Head" cloth. Everything was going nicely in full co-operation with NRA, and people seemed greatly pleased with the New Deal.

Everything looked nice and neat. Quite a lot of houses repainted. Mill floors and stairways remarkably clean. Work running good.

B. T. Nutall, overseer carding and spinning, had already renewed his subscription—so afraid he'd miss a copy of the Bulletin. H. T. Pickering is second hand in spinning; R. P. Gilreath and S. G. Davidson, section men in spinning; Neal Stone, overhauler.

W. T. Dupree is overseer weaving; A. Abel, R. L. Griffin and H. W. Frank, E. O. Howell and N. V. Langley, loom fixers, and all of them read our paper.

Ed Cochran, overhauler; E. V. Rainwater and Joe Sularin, section man in spinning, had already sent in their subscriptions.

Others whom we hope to line up are J. P. Parker, second hand spinning first shift; J. H. Laid and G. C. Bruner, second hands in carding.

J. D. Whatley is master mechanic.

#### A LIVE BALL TEAM

Indian Head Mill has a ball team that is making history, with R. E. Loveless, manager. They have played 38 games, winning 33. It is a first year team, but entered the League and won a beautiful trophy which is on display in the office. They also won Walker County Championship.

We would have been glad to have a picture of this fine team—also one of the overseers and other key men of the mill.

#### VISITORS TO WORLD'S FAIR

Mr. Pickard, agent, J. D. Whatley, master mechanic, W. T. Dupree, overseer weaving, and family, and Miss Mary Gilchrist, who has been office lady for 12 years, have all been to Chicago to the World's Fair.



*Buck Creek Cotton Mill Ball Team*

workers—all working together in beautiful harmony. His charming wife is a community and church leader—loved by all who know her, and altogether, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips are about as charming a couple as can be found. We are proud of them both and always enjoy visiting them.

The Community House is well patronized now that working hours are shorter. This is a wonderful age for mill employees. They have time now to study for self-improvement—also time for play. NRA has made this possible for every mill worker. It is beyond anything ever promised by labor unions, and there are *no dues to pay*. Co-operation and loyalty is all that is asked—all that is needed.

The ball team has made a wonderful record this year. They have played 89 games, won 82, lost 6, tied 1. They have just won Alabama State Amateur Championship, played off at Rickwood Park, Birmingham, sponsored by Bill Pierce, Baron scout.

Note the buck's head on their uniforms. We were told

## BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

### PARENT PLANT OF THE AVONDALE MILLS—SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO KINDERGARTEN AND SCHOOLS.

From the cradle to the grave, the people of Avondale Mills are truly blessed. No mill company pays more attention to "kiddies" or to school children. Many a bright mill girl or boy has been helped through high school and college through the generosity of Mr. Donald Comer, president of the Avondale Mills.

Some of these are today well paid employees in the various Avondale Mills—some holding positions of honor and trust.

Mr. Donald Comer was a prime factor in getting the NRA (National Recovery Act) across and at work, and textile workers everywhere "rise up and call him blessed." They don't need to join a union and pay out dues. "Uncle Sam" asks only for hearty co-operation—in 8 hours honest work. Then he gives 8 hours for play and 8 hours for sleep—and no wonder people are so happy. They are making better wages in 8 hours than we older people used to make in 12. Happy? Thankful? Of course! Who wouldn't be?

#### KINDERGARTEN WORK

Anyone can get inspiration from visiting the kindergarten and listening to the children sing. Miss Malone,



*Birthday Honorees*

head of Welfare work, has splendid assistants. It is plain to see that the kiddies love their teachers.

We are delighted to show these kindergarten pictures. Little Alvis Nash, age 4, and Mildred Ballenger, 5, sang beautifully, and Mildred also played the piano for us.

All the little darlings were neat and clean, showing that the mothers took pride in them and in their appearance.

The Avondale Mill at Birmingham has been for many years one of the city's best assets, helping wonderfully toward the success of business interests.

Mill people are honest, debt-paying people; they generally have most anything they want in reason. The majority are deeply religious, too, and pay liberally to their churches.

When a worthy young couple gets married, Avondale Mills often helps them to set up housekeeping and saves them from paying big time prices for furniture.

Even the colored people are not overlooked. Some who have been with the mills for many years have been helped to buy homes. No worthy loyal employee of Avondale Mills has ever asked in vain for a favor. In fact, the Comers are always on the watch to see who they can help to better things.

The writer has often wished that the good Lord would let the Comers live to the age of Methuselah.

Carl Mangum, superintendent of the Birmingham plant, is a brother of Z. H. Mangum, general superintendent of all the Avondale Mills. Both have been with the company for over 20 years. We are always invited to the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Mangum when we visit Birmingham.



*The Kiddy Band*

#### OVERSEERS AND KEY MEN

We have never before had so many subscribers at this mill and we especially thank all who co-operated with us so splendidly. If anyone fails to get his paper, we hope he will let us know at once, so that any mistake may be rectified.

J. D. Moon, overseer of weaving, is a hustler; C. L. Stephens and S. M. Cole, live-wire second hands; W. S. Walker, E. S. Knight, Claude Gray, O. J. Walker, G. T. Cloud, J. L. Walker, progressive loom fixers; James Pyle, overseer slashing; Grady Sewell, Burns Montgomery and G. T. Williams, slasher men; R. H. Whitley, tying-in man.

Overseer J. D. Moon even helped us up to midnight and we added to our list D. M. Brown, night weaver; Lonnie Gunter, second hand, and H. M. Hicks, J. E. Majors, L. E. Kennedy, Gilbert Fulmer and Lloyd Jordan, loom fixers. This made 11 loom fixers who are taking the Bulletin and keeping up with mill news. It is a bit unusual to find so many progressive loom fixers.

On the day line, W. E. Cochran, overseer carding; Will Kelly, card grinder; L. H. Green, spare man, and J. H. Ranay, section man, joined our big happy family of readers. T. A. Cochran, night overseer carding; Richard Maynard, picker man, Roy Bozeman, tying-in, and W. C. Hatfield are also among the progressives.

In spinning, Arthur Pyle is day overseer, and he, too, is a live wire with a fine group of helpers: H. O. Butts, second hand; Elmo Maddox, Lester Pyle and J. A. McNeel are fine section men; R. L. Pegg, star doffer; Leroy Cloud, handy man; O. B. Robbins, oiler and bander. Two young ladies, Misses Rosa Lee Bennett and Prudie Holland, like to keep up with textile news, so they are reading the Bulletin. Night line spinning added J. E. Morris, overseer; Comer Smith, second hand; W. R. Nash and J. P. Erwin, section men, to our list of readers.

R. C. Gilmore, overseer the cloth room; D. N. Smith, master mechanic; L. R. Walker, shop man, on day line; C. C. Anderson, shop foreman, and C. E. Maddox, shop man at night.

Every one mentioned in this write-up reads the only weekly textile journal published in the South. We have never found a finer bunch of workers, and we hope to live long enough to get better acquainted with them.

## CLASSIFIED ADS.

### COTTON MILL

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A Bargain

For further information communicate G. P. W., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### China Cotton Crop Estimate

The China Cotton Statistical Association now estimates the crop there at 2,744,000 bales of 478 pounds net, an 8 per cent cut from their August 1st figure, according to a Government report from Shanghai.

### Use of Tax-Free

### Cotton Waste

A problem of increasing seriousness to the cotton textile industries which is a direct result of the processing tax levied on domestic mills to pay for the season's cotton acreage

### FOR SALE

One Morrill Slasher Comb, 346 dents on 39" contracted 52" expanded, with 64" Comb Cose, No. 23 Wire, No. 19 dent, complete with single dent Slasher Comb for above. Bought new from Draper, price \$100.00. Used only one week. Will sell both for \$60.00 f.o.b. Canton.

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## Washburn Printing Co., Inc.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Printers of Southern Textile Bulletin

reduction is seen in some quarters of the trade in the increasing demand for cotton waste and consequent restriction of exports of this material and its products. So serious has the situation become that in some quarters of the trade it is said that it is now becoming profitable to import waste, a condition which tends to cut into demand for new and processing taxed cotton.

According to complaints in a number of quarters, it is held that the condition is most serious, since probably 20 per cent of all cotton in pounds going through the mills becomes waste. Carded yarn mills are said to have a waste item of 18 per cent, and combed yarn mills up to 35 per cent. This is not a total loss, since mills recover part of it by using the waste in other departments or selling it, but it is customary in figuring costs on such goods as print cloths to place it at 15 per cent of cotton cost. Since about 6,000,000 bales of cotton are used in domestic mills annually, about 1,200,000 bales of waste would thus be produced.

Mills pay a processing tax of 4.2c per pound on cotton as it arrives at the mill, which includes the waste. Comber waste, card strips and the like are often sold to other manufacturers who make a lower grade product than the original buyer. If the buyer of waste can get a bargain in it, he is said almost to be in the position of a manufacturer exempt from a great part of the processing tax and to possess a marked advantage over competitors. Some mills are said to have found it to their advantage to install special machinery for processing waste for this reason. So great has become the demand that one statement in the trade says waste from cotton which was bought at 50 on may sometimes bring as high as 25 off.

The important point for cotton consumption lies in the export field. While statistics show about 90,000 bales of waste exported annually in recent years, actual exports including manufactured products have been much larger and may amount to 300,000 or 400,000 bales, according to some reports. Demand for waste has, however, lifted prices so far that waste has gone above the export price and the amount formerly shipped out is said to be remaining to disturb the cotton market. Waste is said to be possible to import now, and is reported as carrying no tariff or processing tax. Mills in England which formerly bought American waste are said to be reverting to Indian cotton due to its scarcity.—*Journal of Commerce.*



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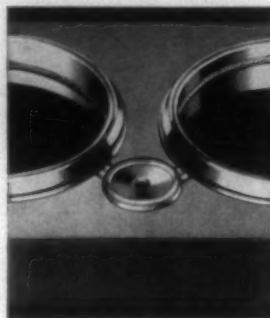
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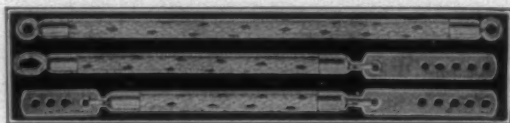
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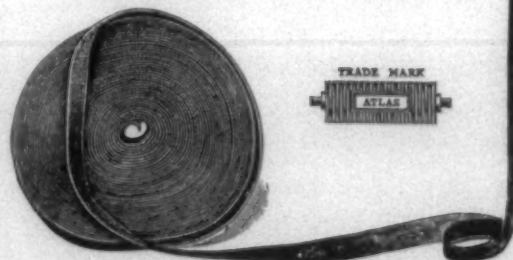
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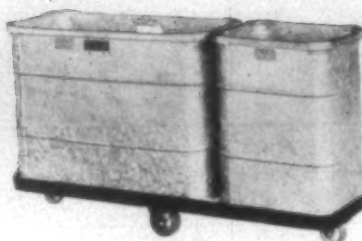


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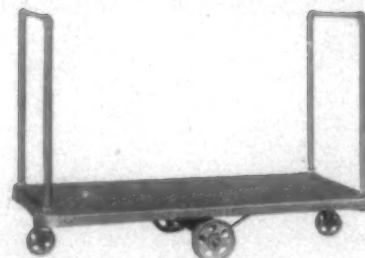
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